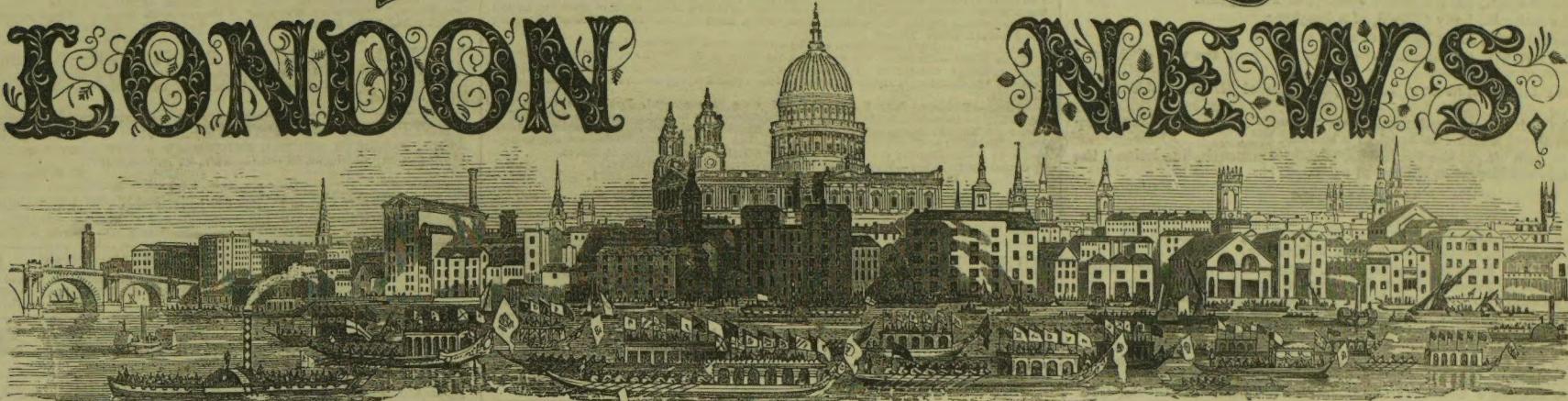


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1819.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6d.



OPHELIA: "SWEET BELLS JANGLING OUT OF TUNE." BY W. S. HERRICK
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Charlton Park, Malmesbury, Viscountess Andover, of a daughter.
 On the 27th ult., Lady Odo Russell, of twins (boys).
 On the 30th ult., Lady Frances Bushby, of a daughter.
 On the 26th ult., Lady Gilford, of a daughter.
 On the 26th ult., Lady Neave, of a son and heir.
 On the 30th ult., at Abercromby-square, Liverpool, the wife of Edward W. Rayner, of a daughter.
 On the 24th ult., at Bow, London, the wife of Mr. R. H. Allen, of a son.
 On the 27th ult., at Fontenay, Jersey, the wife of Robert Eckford, Esq. (late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers), of a son and heir.
 On the 24th ult., at the Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, the wife of Edward Haygarth Maling, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Townshend, elder son of the Rev. John Brooke, of Haughton, Shropshire, to Lady Wilhelmina Gage, sister of the Earl of Dartmouth.
 On May 24, at her Majesty's Legation, Petropolis, by the Rev. George Preston, Axel de Berends, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, and Honorary Councillor in the service of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to Florence Mary Gore, second daughter of George Buckley Matthey, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Brazil.

On the 17th ult., at the British Consulate, Barcelona, Spain, by the Rev. Charles M. Greenway, Wesleyan Minister, and in the presence of her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, John Parsons, Esq., merchant, of Barcelona, and formerly of Nottingham, England, to Josephine, eldest daughter of William Alexander, Esq., of Barcelona.

Also, at the same time and place, James Ritchie Leask, Esq., merchant, of Barcelona, and formerly of Dundee, Scotland, to Mary, second daughter of Charles Mace, Esq., of Barcelona.

On the 10th ult., at Ness Cottage, Inverness, by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, Hugh Simpson, Ardross-street, Inverness, to Mary Jane Katherine, third daughter of the late John M'Ewen, Esq., Broomhill, Inverness.

On the 25th ult., at St. Mary's Church, Leicester, by the Rev. Sir E. Graham Morn, Bart., uncle of the bridegroom, Rector of Fetcham, Surrey, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean M'Donnell, Vicar of St. Mary's, and by the Rev. C. Bailey, Rector of Marton, Yorkshire, William, only son of William B. Langmore, Esq., of Sydenham, to Elizabeth Kemshead, eldest daughter of S. S. Bankart, Esq., Leicester. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., Lady Heytesbury, aged 19.
 On the 28th ult., Viscountess Amberley, of diphtheria.
 On the 27th ult., the Honourable Lucy Maria Kerr, youngest daughter of the late Lord Robert Kerr.
 On the 18th ult., at Southampton, of dysentery, Armoric Russell McCawire, Esq., late 79th Regiment, third son of the late William J. McCawire, Esq., of Rostrevor, Ireland, and grandson of the late Earl Annesley.
 On the 29th ult., at 16, Patshull-road, London, N.W., Jane, the beloved wife of Peter W. Hastings, Esq., C.E., aged 58.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11.

SUNDAY, JULY 5.
 Third Sunday after Trinity. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m. Princess Helena married to Prince Christian, 1863.
 St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary W. G. Humphry, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Walter Abbott, Vicar of St. John's, Holloway.
 Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Bishop of Melbourne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Lincoln.
 St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
 Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.
 Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. John Grover, Head Master of Coventry Grammar School.
 Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
 French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.
 MONDAY, JULY 6.
 Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
 Moon's last quarter, 6.1 p.m.
 National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, shooting begins.
 Royal Institution, 2 p.m., general monthly meeting.
 Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
 TUESDAY, JULY 7.
 Oxford Act.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.				
June 24	Inches.	•	•	0°10'	SW. WSW.	310 135	
25	29.820	55°8'	49°0'	79 6 53°1	64 3	WSW. SW.	222 170
25	29.779	56°4'	48°6'	77 8 52°2	66 8	E. ENE.	123 175
26	29.603	55°6'	53°0'	92 10 53°0	60 0	NE. E.	216 000
27	29.603	57°8'	51°2'	80 8 53°7	68 7	NE. ENE.	152 170
28	29.754	56°6'	53°9'	89 9 52°4	62 9	WSW. SW.	243 060
29	29.888	57°0'	51°8'	84 9 51°1	64 8	WNW. SW.	333 060
(30)	29.880	63°1'	53°8'	73 7 56°7	73 3		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.816 29.794 29.825 29.820 29.803 29.923 30.000
 Tent erature of Air .. 60°8' 60°7' 57°2' 56°3' 59°1' 62°5' 65°3'
 Temperature of Evaporation .. 55°1' 54°4' 54°6' 54°5' 54°3' 58°5'

Direction of Wind .. SW. SW. NE. E. ENE. SW. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 6	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 7	M 8	M 9
h m 32	h m 57	h m 25	h m 55	h m 24	h m 10 38	h m 11 12

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHŒUR DES CUISINIERS. An entirely new and original musical bouffonnaire, never before heard in this country in English, will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fautenuls, 5s.; Private Boxes, 21s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' New Programme, having been crowned with signal success, will be repeated Every Night, at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight, Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.—THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, JULY 4, will be performed, for the first time these six years, Mozart's Opera, IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with the following cast:—Astriflammante, Mlle. Louise Singeli (her first appearance in that character); Tavino, Mr. Bentham; Papageno, Signor Catalani; Sarastro, Signor Perkins; Il Sacerdoti, Signor Campobello; Monostatos, Signor Rinaldini; Due Uomini Armati, Signor Marchetti and Signor Costa; Due Pastori, Signor Zoboli and Signor Casaboni; Papageno, Mille. Alvina Valleria; Il Tre Pariiglie, Mille. Barbara; Signor Madama Demetra-Liblache, and Mille. Justina Macovitz; Le Tre Pariglie, Delta Regina, Mille. Marie Rose, Mille. Risarelli, and Madama Trebelli-Bettini; and Farmina, Mille. Titieni.

Next week there will be a performance Every evening.

Extra Night.—Christine Nilsson.—Monday, July 6, Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE.—Manrico, Signor Campanini; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Galassi; Azucena, Madama Trebelli-Bettini; and Leonora, Madame Christine Nilsson (her first appearance in that character in England).

Tintiens.—Tuesday, July 7 (for the last time this season), Donizetti's Opera LA FAVORITA.—Fernando, M. Achard (his second appearance in that character); Alfonso XI, Signor de Reschi; Baldassare, Signor Giulio Perkins; Gasparo, Signor Rinaldini; Inez, Mille. Risarelli; and Leonora, Mille. Titieni. The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mille. Blanchi Ricci, Mille. Adelina Gedda, and the Corps de Ballet.

Grand Extra Night.—Wednesday, July 8, Madame Christine Nilsson.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

Doors open at 8 p.m.; the Opera to commence at 8.30.

Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Bailey, at the Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, which is open daily from Ten to Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The attraction of "The Overland Route" still continuing, that Comedy cannot be withdrawn for the present. EVERY EVENING this and all NEXT WEEK THE OVERLAND ROUTE with Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Lovibond. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE (under distinguished patronage), SATURDAY, JULY 11.—Sheridan Knowles's Play of THE HUNCHBACK—Messrs. Howe, Everill, Barnes, Gordon, Braid, Clark, Osborne, Hunter, Weatherby; Miss Ada Ward and Miss Hargreaves. Commence at Two. See Programmes.

MDLLE. AGAR, of the Comedie Francaise, will appear at the ST. JAMES'S ROYAL THEATRE, with a Company of Artists of the Comedie Francaise and the Theatre of the Odéon, from Paris. M. Marie, Manager. First Performance to take place July 6. LES PLAIDEURS (Comedy of Racine). HORACE (Tragedy of Corneille). Mille. Agar will play the part of Camille, which she acted at the Comedie Francaise at Paris. Tickets to be had July 1, 1874.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. TOO MANY BY ONE, new first part, by F. C. Burnand, Music by F. H. Cowen; A DAY IN TOWN, and HE'S COMING! Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. ST. GEORGES HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. ST. JAMES'S HALL—LAST CONCERT.—MONDAY, JULY 11, at Eight o'clock. Concerto in G (for Pianoforte), Beethoven; Symphony in A, Beethoven. Overtures, "The Isle of Blaaf," Mendelssohn; "William Tell," Rossini; Jubilee, Weber. Pianoforte, M. Saint-Marc; Vocalists, Mille. Titieni and Mr. Scott. Stalls, Area, or Balcony, 1s., 6d.; Balcony (reserved), 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Area or Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Upper Orchestra, 1s., 6d.; Organ Gallery, 2s. Admission to the Concert, including the International Exhibition, 1s.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Mr. Olivier, 38, Old Bond-street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall, 23, Piccadilly; Messrs. Lacon and Oliver, 168, New Bond-street; Mr. Webb, 167, New Bond-street; Mr. Lamborn Cock, 63, New Bond-street; Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Mr. Hays, City Box-Office, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. Meadows, 8, Fulham-road; Messrs. Farmer and Sons, 1, Edward's terrace, Kensington; Messrs. Meliship and Harris, 111, Westbourne-grove; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; Mr. Bailey, of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane; and at the Ticket-Office, Royal Albert Hall.

MDLLE. TITIENI and Madame CHRISTINE NILSSON will Sing at the LAST GRAND OPERA CONCERT at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL on SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11. Full particulars will be duly announced.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S SECOND PIANOFORTE CONCERT, FRIDAY, JULY 10, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Programmes and Tickets of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

CRYSTAL PALACE CALENDAR for the WEEK ending JULY 11.

MONDAY, JULY 6.—Great Annual Fête of the Druids: Grand Procession in Full Regalia—Athletic Sports by Boys of the Royal Naval Hospital School, Greenwich—Aquatic Sports by Beckwith and other noted Professors—Roman.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.—Bal'd Opera, "Guy Mannering"—Mr. SIMS REEVES as Henry Bertram; other characters by Messrs. George Fox, E. Atkins, Gresham, and Henry Corri. Miss Lucy Franklin and Miss Blanche Cole.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.—Metropolitan School Concert, by 5000 Children, from 135 Schools, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah. First day of Great Archery Fête.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.—Opera: "Ballo in Maschera." Characters by Messrs. Nordblom, Pope, Marler, and Aynsley Cooke; Madame Idia Gillies Corri, Miss Lucy Franklin, and Miss Blanche Cole.—Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co.—Second day of Archery Fête.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.—Concert by the Pupils of the Academy of Music for the Blind.—Last day of Archery Fête.

SATURDAY, JULY 11.—National Concert, Scandinavian Music; Mille. Enequist and other artistes.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ENGLISH BALLAD OPERAS. Engagement of Mr. SIMS REEVES.—TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 7, 1874, to commence at Three o'clock supported by the following distinguished Artiste of Her Majesty's Opera, with the Full Orchestra and Chorus of the Establishment: Principal Vocalists—Madame Christine Nilsson, Mille. Louise Singeli, Madama Trebelli-Bettini, Mille. Alvina Valleria, Mille. Risarelli, Mille. Marie Rose, and Mille. Titieni; Signor Campanini, Signor Gilandi, Signor Fancelli, and M. Leon Achard; Signor Galassi; Signor De Reschi, Signor Giulio Perkins, and Herr Behrens. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. Single admissions—Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Arena Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Seats, 2s. 6d.; Upper Orchestra, 1s., 6d.; Organ Gallery, 2s. Admission to the Concert, including the International Exhibition, 1s.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Olivier, 38, Old Bond-street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall, 23, Piccadilly; Messrs. Lacon and Oliver, 168, New Bond-street; Mr. Webb, 167, New Bond-street; Mr. Lamborn Cock, 63, New Bond-street; Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Mr. Hays, City Box-Office, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. Meadows, 8, Fulham-road; Messrs. Farmer and Sons, 1, Edward's terrace, Kensington; Messrs. Meliship and Harris, 111, Westbourne-grove; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; Mr. Bailey, of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane; and at the Ticket-Office, Royal Albert Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. SIMS REEVES will appear on TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 7, as Henry Bertram in GUY MANNERING, and will sing "The Pilgrim of Love," "Good-by, Sweetheart," "Tom Bowling," and an "Echo Duet" with Miss Blanche Cole.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY. Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co., of Nunhead.—On THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 9, Repetition of the immense set piece representing the Coliseum of Rome, New Designs, the French National Flag (the tricolour) floating in the air, produced by the simultaneous discharge of fifty great shells; and great Bouquet of Wistaria and Laburnum. One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE COMPANY (Limited), Muswell-hill, London, N.

ISSUE OF SEASON TICKETS. Season Tickets are now on sale, subject to the usual conditions, at the Company's Offices, and their Agents, at the rate of 21s. for Adults, and 10s. 6d. Children. They will admit to the Park until the Palace is reopened to the public, and will also be available for all Shows, Concerts, Musical Festivals, Fêtes, Race Meetings, and the various entertainments for twelve months, dating from the Opening Ceremony. Vouchers can now be exchanged for Season Tickets on application at the Manager's Office, Alexandra Park, Muswell-hill, N.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE ART UNION. Special attention is directed to the fact that the COMPANY'S GUINEA SEASON TICKET ENTITLES THE HOLDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART, consisting of Original Pictures in Oil and Water Colours, Statuary, Porcelain, and Pottery, Bronzes, Statuettes, Engravings, Photographs, and other choice examples of Art.

In anticipation of a large accession to the number of Season Ticket

We have little to gain in the way of trade by retaining our possessions on that coast. The experience that we had during the war must have convinced us that our presence there has done little to elevate or civilise the native tribes. But we had incurred responsibilities which it would have been morally impossible for us to renounce. Hence the decision of her Majesty's Ministers to retain our connection with the coast. On the other hand, it was quite competent for us to place under British sovereignty the whole of the protected tribes, to make them subjects of the Queen, to bring them under the rule of English law, and to constitute their soil part of the territory of Great Britain. This, however, would have involved an expenditure of means and an exposure to political peril which the mind of this country would have stamped with disapprobation. We have preferred, therefore, to continue the protectorate; but in doing so we have necessarily in some measure tied our hands in regard to our treatment of slavery.

The discussion in the House of Commons on Monday last turned upon that point. Mr. Lowther, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, had touched upon the subject on the previous Thursday, in a tone which jarred upon the traditional sympathies of no small portion of the House. It was on this account that Mr. Evelyn Ashley proposed, as an amendment to the motion for reporting the resolutions passed in Committee of Supply, to resolve "That no arrangements for the government of the territories on the Gold Coast will be satisfactory which involve the recognition of slavery in any form." It is not to be regretted that such a resolution was proposed, although after vigorous debate it was negatived without a division. It had the effect of eliciting from her Majesty's Government ample assurances of their intentions on the subject. It was urged against them that they ought to have seized the opportunity presented by the triumphant close of the Ashantee War to proclaim the abolition of slavery over the whole protectorate. Their answer was, and we think it was convincing, that such a proclamation of compulsory abolition would retard rather than hasten the extinction of the system; that it would cost much more, both in money and in men, than those who urged it upon the Government had maturely considered; that the slavery of the coast tribes is now in the process of fading away; that it is yielding, both in its character and its extent, to the civilising influences with which it is brought in contact; and that it is the intention of the Government to carry on the administration in the West African settlements in such a spirit as will lead, by peaceful means, to the earliest possible extirpation of the evil. At any rate, the discussion showed an unmistakable determination on both sides of the House to pursue slavery to its extinction, whatever might be the methods most efficient for the purpose.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Windsor Castle.

The pupils of the Royal Normal Schools' and Musical Academy for the Blind at Upper Norwood played and sang before her Majesty and the Royal family on Saturday last in St. George's Hall. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., treasurer of the society, acted on behalf of the Duke of Westminster, the president. Mr. F. J. Campbell, the Principal, and several of the officers of the college were presented to the Queen. Mr. Campbell explained the various modes of instruction for the blind. Her Majesty expressed her satisfaction with the performance of the pupils. Subsequently the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to Cleveden and visited the Duchess of West-minster.

Sunday was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the coronation of the Queen. Her Majesty, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the Royal Memorial Chapel at Frogmore and received the holy communion. The Earl and Countess of Derby and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty received, on Monday, an address of congratulation upon the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from the Convocation of Canterbury, the members of which were introduced to the Queen's presence by the Lord Chamberlain. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prolocutor having been presented to her Majesty, his Grace presented the address, to which the Queen gave a gracious reply; after which the Archbishop and the Prolocutor kissed hands, and subsequently his Grace and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the great officers of state and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards, with their band, was mounted in the quadrangle during the ceremony. Later in the day her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Madame Van de Weyer at New Lodge.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice went to the Prince and Princess of Wales's garden party at Chiswick on Tuesday.

Her Majesty has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise, and has also received at dinner Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, Sir Augustus Paget, Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Sir Charles Wyke, and Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby.

Lord De Ros kissed hands last week on his appointment as a Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Lawrence George Drummond, Esq., to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice George Walter Grey, Esq., resigned.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, conducted by the Lord Cham-

berlain, and attended by the great officers of state, the Mistress of the Robes, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon at half-past ten o'clock, when the concert commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of primrose poult de soie, covered with the same coloured tulle, and a flounce of Brussels lace, with sash and bows of amethyst velvet and wreaths of wild roses. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of lemon-coloured brocade and pale pink silk, trimmed with pink tulle, Honiton lace, and sprays of leaves. Head-dress, diamond tiara, and sprays; ornaments, emeralds and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Portuguese order, &c.

Invitations to the number of upwards of 1500 were issued. The artistes were Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Patey, Mdlles. Albani and Edith Wynne; Signori Campanini, Graziani, Gardoni, and Rota; and Messrs. John Thomas and Svendsen. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. The band and chorus (consisting of upwards of 160 performers) were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, together with her Majesty's private band.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales accompanied the Duke of Cambridge to Aldershot yesterday (Friday) week, and was present at a field-day and march-past of the troops assembled for the first summer manoeuvres. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a dance given by Lady Marion Alford, at Alford House, Prince's-gate. The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess, on Saturday last, at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, presided at the annual dinner of the Corporation of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House at Tower-hill. Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Prince of Leiningen were present. The Prince and Princess dined with the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, on Monday, at their residence in Dover-street. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses gave a garden party at Chiswick, at which the Queen, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck were present. Nearly 3000 invitations were issued. On Wednesday the Prince presented to Lord Alfred Paget, late Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on behalf of the members of the club, a testimonial, consisting of six pieces of candelabra and a clock to match, in the antique style; also a pearl necklace, with a pendant containing a very large pearl, set with brilliants, for Lady Alfred Paget. The cost of the testimonial was over 300 gs. The presentation took place at the clubhouse, Albemarle-street. In the evening the Prince and Princess were at the state concert at Buckingham Palace. The Princess, accompanied by her children, has taken her customary daily drives.

Major-General Probyn has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh has appointed J. Fayer, Esq., M.D., C.S.I., honorary physician to her Majesty, to be physician to his Royal Highness.

The Duchess of Cambridge arrived at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on Sunday, from Germany. Her Royal Highness, who is much improved in health, was met at Dover by the Duke of Cambridge, and at Barnes by the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

His Excellency the German Ambassador has issued cards for a banquet and a small and early party on the 15th inst., to meet the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany at Prussia House, Carlton House-terrace.

The annual fancy dress ball for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital was given, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms. The lady patronesses' benches were completely filled; and among the distinguished company who occupied seats on the side benches were His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and his son, Count Adolphe Beust; and also his Excellency Count Münster, German Ambassador, who was accompanied by his daughter, Countess Marie.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the French Ambassador and the Duchess de La Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, the Earl and Countess of Dartrey, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Home, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Countess Poulett, Countess Manvers, the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale, Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Viscount Holmesdale, Viscount and Viscountess Mountgarrett, Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Viscount and Viscountess Bridport, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Ebury, Lady Braybrooke, Lord and Lady O'Neill, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lord and Lady Vernon, Lady Wolverton, Sir Edward and Lady Manningham Buller, the Hon. Mrs. Brand, and the Right Hon. Sir C. B. and the Hon. Lady Adderley.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, C. R.: Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Clapham, Birkhead, Arnott, Arthur P., jun.; Curate of St. John's, Edinburgh.

Buchanan, T. B.: Archdeacon of Wilts.

Blunt, E. Faulet: Rector of Spetsisbury-cum-Charlton-Marshall, Dorset.

Digby, C. T.: Rector of Warham, Norfolk.

Ewing, A.: Evening Lecturer of the parish church, Islington.

Hall, Humphrey Farren: Vicar of Walton D'Eville, Warwickshire.

Hannam, A.: Vicar of Diddington, Huntingdonshire.

Heaton, G.: Vicar of Henock, Devonshire.

Hoare, John Newnham: Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mayo, Herbert H.: Vicar of Talland, Cornwall.

Pierpoint, R. D.: Vicar of St. Matthew's, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.

Raven, B. W.: Curate of Christ Church, Frome; Vicar of Leiston, Suffolk.

Salmon, E. A.: Prebendary of Buckland Dinham, in Wells Cathedral.

Taylor, I.: Vicar of Holy Trinity, Twickenham; Rural Dean of Hampton.

Walters, Spencer: Vicar of Dunholme, Lincolnshire.

Whalley, G.: Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Blackburn.

Williams, W. B.: Vicar of Grandborough, Warwickshire.

The Convocation of Canterbury will meet for business on Tuesday next. Last week the Hon. and Rev. Canon Baillie formally prorogued the Convocation of York to the 21st inst.

A deputation from the Church Missionary Society held an interview with the Earl of Derby, at the Foreign Office, yesterday week, and presented a memorial upon the subject of the East African slave trade.

The restoration of Whitechapel church, for which special efforts are being made, is about to be proceeded with at once. Mr. O. Coope, M.P. for Middlesex, has promised to give £15,000 for the purpose.

Lady Marian Alford laid, on Tuesday, the foundation-stone of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Holborn, at the corner of Red Lion-square.

The Bishop of Winchester, acting in his capacity as visitor and patron, distributed on Saturday last the prizes earned by the pupils of the schools of St. John the Divine, Kennington.

The new National Schools of All Saints', Walworth, which are amongst the best and most commodious school buildings in London, were opened, on Tuesday, by a public soirée. They will accommodate from 850 to 900 children, and have been built by the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

The Rev. R. W. Marmion, who has had the sole charge of the parish of St. Nicholas, Worcester, for the last fifteen months, has just left it in order to undertake the sole charge of St. Alban's, Dalston. On leaving the parish he was presented with a silver salver and a purse of 165 sovereigns, and an address signed by between three and four hundred members of the congregation, expressing their appreciation of his worth.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., laid, on Thursday week, the foundation-stone of St. John's Schools, Paddington. The new schools will occupy the same site as the old ones which they are to replace, and will provide accommodation for 700 children. The total cost, including the purchase of adjoining property to enlarge the site, is estimated at £9500, towards which £7000 has been contributed by the parishioners.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, yesterday week, over the annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, which was held at Willis's Rooms. One of the resolutions strenuously protested against legislation which obstructed the liberty of religious teaching or placed under pecuniary disadvantage public elementary schools connected with a religious denomination.

In a presidential address to the conference of Church School managers and teachers, last Saturday, the Bishop of Carlisle expressed an opinion that the Act of 1870 had given an impetus to education. After the adoption of the report, it was resolved that the admitted imperfections in the present state of popular education did not arise from its denominational character, but from causes over which teachers and managers have hitherto had no control.

The new Church of St. Mary, Graham-street, Eaton-square, was opened with some ceremony, on Thursday morning, by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The church stands immediately on the Metropolitan District Railway, unusual care having been taken to secure by a thick layer of concrete a solid foundation. No vibration is felt from the passing of trains beneath. The cost of the edifice is over £6000, although the Duke of Westminster gave the site.

Last Saturday the Earl of Shaftesbury laid the foundation-stone of a new district church, to be called "St. Paul's," Clerkenwell. The site is in Lev. r-street, and has been purchased from the Chartered Gas Company. The new parish will be formed out of St. James's and St. Luke's parishes, and is said to be much needed, as the population of these two parishes numbers 47,000. The Vicar is to be the Rev. C. Styleman Herring.

On Thursday week a noble work was inaugurated in one of the poorest and most thickly populated quarters in the east end of London, the foundation-stone of St. Olave's, Mile-end New Town, having on that day been laid, with all due ceremony, by the Rev. Alfred Povah, M.A., Rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, and Allhallow Staining, assisted by a numerous body of clergy. The church is a gift from the worthy Rector, and he not only founds, but also endows it. The church is situated at the corner of Church-street and King Edward-street.

The parishioners of Crawley, near Winchester, assembled at the residence of the Ven. Archdeacon of Winchester (the Rev. Philip Jacob) to witness the presentation of a testimonial, consisting of a silver tea-kettle and stand, bearing the following inscription:—"Philip Jacob, M.A., Archdeacon and Canon of Winchester, Rector of Crawley-with-Hunton." Also a black marble dining-room timepiece, with the following inscription:—"From his parishioners, in grateful remembrance of forty-three years' faithful and loving ministry among them. 1874."

In reopening the Church of St. Benedict, Cambridge, on Thursday week, the Bishop of Ely pointed to a revival in the work of the Church, remarking that the past thirty years would form a most important epoch when the history of the Church and of the nation came to be written. Within that period 3520 new churches had been built in this country. In the vast proportion of our parishes the old churches had been restored, and about fifty colonial bishoprics had been founded. The education movement and the establishment of sisterhoods were also alluded to.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, South Hornsey, was consecrated by the Bishop of London last Saturday. The church, which is scarcely completed, is situated opposite Finsbury Park, and has been erected from the designs of Mr. F. Waller, architect. It is handsomely constructed, and is capable of holding a great many persons. After the ceremony of consecration, a déjeuner was given to a large company of ladies and gentlemen in a marquee in the vicinity. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. N. Fowler.

On Sunday forenoon a large and commodious new iron church, which has been erected in Ferndale-road, on the Peabody estate at Brixton, was opened for service, when the Bishop of Winchester took part in the service and preached the sermon. The new church, which is intended to be replaced by a permanent structure on an adjoining plot of land, which has also been secured, is an unusually spacious edifice for this class of churches, being 100 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, and will seat a congregation of 850 persons. It has been erected at the sole expense of one individual. In the evening the sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Blake Concanon, who has been appointed to the incumbency.

Maker church, which overlooks one of the most charming bits of the Cornish coast, has been reopened, after a thorough restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. St. Aubyn. The present building dates from 1530, but there are traces of a much older one. The tower was used as a signal and semaphore station during the French War. A stained window, by Lavers and Barraud, to the memory of three members of the Mount-Edgecumbe family, with their arms, has been put in by the present Earl. The whole expense of the restoration has been nearly £2000. Lord Mount-Edgecumbe, who is lord of the manor, though not patron, gave the whole of the internal fittings and encaustic tiles, which have cost more than £750. The Dowager Countess, Lady Ernestine Edgecumbe, and Colonel Edgecumbe gave each a granite window; the Hon. Flora MacDonald, a magnificent altar cloth; Colonel the Hon. C. E. Edgecumbe, a handsome Bible; and the ladies of the parish, a pulpit banner and communicants' kneeling-mat. The remainder of the cost of restoration was raised mainly in the parish. There remains an organ to be provided, but to that Lady Mount-Edgecumbe has subscribed £50.

"THE ORPHANS."

In this expressive group of sculpture, by Mr. Raemackers, at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, we see the common grief of three young hearts bereaved of their natural protectors at home, yet bound to each other by the sacred tie of fraternal and sisterly affection. The eldest, a thoughtful and earnest girl, who feels that it will henceforth be her duty to act the part of mother to her younger sister and little brother, seems, by the soft rapture that now overcomes the look of sorrow in her face, to be inspired with high thoughts of religious consolation. She teaches the others, one of whom is kneeling with clasped hands beside her, to lift their minds—assuredly not in vain—to that region of spiritual and eternal being where every painful problem of this troubled human life is solved with an answer of peace. These children rest already at the foot of the cross, while they bring a garland to deck the grave of their parents; and it cannot be doubted that their souls through future years will be shielded from much harm and strengthened for the practice of virtue by the holy influences associated with their experience of such an early and mournful loss, suffered in the age of tenderness and purity, when such an event should leave its truest impression on the moral nature.

THE NEW PARIS FLOWER MARKET.

London has good cause to envy Paris in more than one respect, and particularly in regard to the flower markets with which the latter city is so amply provided. Until the erection of the new pavilion at Covent-garden the metropolis could not boast a single place appropriated solely to the sale of plants and flowers. Matters, we observe, are ordered very differently in Paris, where a genuine love of flowers animates all classes from the highest to the lowest; and the floral world, besides being extensively represented at the grand Halles Centrales, has numerous special *marchés* of its own in different parts of the city. The original Paris flower market was on the Quai de la Mégisserie, and was subsequently removed to the Quai



'THE ORPHANS.' BY J. A. RAEMACKERS. IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

de Grève, at the side of the Hôtel de Ville; but the one best known to English visitors is that by the side of the Madeleine. Another and more extensive one is held on the Place du Château d'Eau, and a fourth is in front of the Church of St. Sulpice, on the other side of the Seine. Recently the municipality have established a more complete and capacious one than any of the others in the Ile de la Cité, between the Tribunal de Commerce and the so-called Caserne de la Cité, and this one is destined, by its situation, to become the central *marché aux fleurs* of the capital. Its site is extremely propitious, the approaches are good, and all the arrangements are of the most complete character. Between the light and elegant iron structures destined to shelter the flowers and their vendors from both wind and rain are broad and shady avenues of trees. At various convenient points of the market tasteful fountains furnishing an abundant supply of water are erected. Ornamental trees and shrubs of all kinds and the commoner flowers are displayed for sale against the parapet of the adjoining quay. The scene is one of constant animation, from the arrival of the vendors early in the morning, with their heavily-laden carts, until their departure in the evening. Throughout the afternoon the avenues are thronged with purchasers, and frequently a line of stylish equipages is seen drawn up in front of the adjoining buildings.

LEICESTER-SQUARE GARDEN.

The ceremony of opening the ornamental inclosed ground in Leicester-square, which has been restored to decency and made pleasant and beautiful, at the cost of Mr. Albert Grant, M.P., took place on Thursday last. The improvements here are shown in our Illustration, but must be explained by a brief description. Outside the inclosure is a broad asphalté pavement, with a kerb of white Sicilian marble, from which rise ornamental railings, painted and gilded with silicate oxide paint. Inside this railing the ground is laid out in grass and flowers. Thickets of rhododendrons, planted in peat mould, occupy the



NEW GARDEN IN LEICESTER-SQUARE, OPENED ON THURSDAY.



THE NEW FLOWER MARKET, PARIS.

angles, as well as the centre portions of each side of the square. Four busts placed on pedestals of polished granite are in the corners. In the north-western corner is the bust of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Weekes; in the north-eastern that of Hunter, by Woolner; in the south-eastern that of Hogarth, by Durham; and in the south-western that of Sir Isaac Newton, by Marshall. These four eminent Englishmen lived in Leicester-square. In the centre of the square is a large circular basin of Sicilian marble, connected by consoles of the same material with an outer kerb, also of Sicilian marble, on which are placed marble vases of flowers; between the basin and the outer kerb are beds of flowers. From the centre of the basin rises a square marble pedestal placed upon steps, at each corner of which is a dolphin spouting up water through his blowing-holes. On the top of this pedestal stands a statue of Shakespeare, executed by Signor Fontana. The figure resembles that by Roubiliac in Westminster Abbey. On a scroll hanging from the hand of the figure is the quotation from the fourth act of "Twelfth Night": "There is no darkness but ignorance." The Sicilian marble of which the statue, fountain, consoles, and vases have been constructed was selected for its enduring character. Its colour is white, veined with a bluish grey, and it requires simply to be kept clean to present a permanent white surface—a pleasing contrast with the brown railings, relieved by gilding at the top. Railings have been placed all round the inclosure and iron bordering round the grass, and seats for 250 persons have been placed in the square. The work of preparing the square has been executed by various contractors. The cost of the land has been about £13,000; of the fountain and statue, £4500; the four busts, £1400; and of the remaining work (laying out garden, railings, seats, &c.), about £8400; the whole being something near £28,000, which has been found by Mr. Albert Grant. The whole of the work has been executed from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. James Knowles, architect, of Albert Mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster. The garden was laid out and planted by Mr. John Gibson, jun. Messrs. Walker, Emly, and Beall supplied the fountain basin, consoles, and vases; Mr. Daymond executed the dolphins. The waterworks were constructed by Messrs. Easton and Anderson. The pedestal of Shakespeare's statue was furnished by Messrs. Thorn and Co.; those of the busts by Messrs. Macdonald, Field, and Co. Messrs. Thorn also put down the marble kerb of the footpath, and decorated the railings, gate, and lamps, which were supplied by the Coalbrookdale Iron Company. The garden seats were provided by Messrs. Kennard and Co. The time occupied in these works has been very short—in some respects unprecedentedly so. The designs were only begun by the architect in February last, and by the time these were ready about three months was all that could be allowed for their execution by Mr. Grant, who was determined to open the square to the public as early in the summer as possible. The various contractors, however, proved themselves equal to the occasion; and, though bound under penalties of £50 per day for overtime, in no case transgressed their limit, but, on the contrary, in several cases claimed the bonus which Mr. Grant had offered for anticipating the contract date. The figure of Shakespeare was only completed in the time allowed by the indefatigable exertions of Signor Fontana, who worked literally night and day, assisted by skilled workmen brought over for the purpose from Italy and France. The ceremony of presenting the ornamental ground in Leicester-square, as a gift from Mr. Albert Grant to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and reading an address of thanks to Mr. Albert Grant from the Leicester-square Defence Committee, will be the subject of an Illustration in our next week's Number, with a further account of the proceedings on Thursday.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 2.

All Paris was present at the grand review passed last Sunday afternoon by the President of the Republic in the plain of Longchamps—the scene of so many similar military pageants during the last quarter of a century—to see for itself how far the resuscitated French army had been drilled into efficiency during the past thirty months. There were in all from fifty-five to sixty thousand men under arms, and a marked improvement was visible both in the appearance and manœuvres of the infantry and the artillery, although the cavalry showed signs of inexperienced horsemanship. Marshal MacMahon, followed by a large and brilliant staff, among which were the military attachés of every Embassy except that of the German empire, made his appearance at three o'clock precisely, and, having been received by a salute of nine guns from Mont Valérien, proceeded to inspect the troops. Forty minutes later the march past commenced, and when it was over the Marshal turned to the ex-Imperial tribune occupied by President Buffet and the Duchess of Magenta, and, after saluting with his sword, rode off the field.

On Monday he issued a proclamation to the troops complimenting them on their soldier-like appearance, the regularity of their movements, and especially on the excellent spirit which their commanders had informed him prevailed among them. "The Assembly," the Marshal added, "in confiding the Executive power to me for seven years placed in my hands for that period the maintenance of order and public peace. This portion of the mission with which I was invested belongs to you also. We will both fulfil it to the last by maintaining throughout the country the authority of the law and the respect which is due to it." This order of the day has been received with undisguised satisfaction by every fraction of the Republican press, who look upon it as a guarantee against a Bonapartist or Legitimist coup-d'état. The Royalist journals are more exasperated than ever, and the Count de Chambord's organ, the *Union*, has been publishing a series of remarkably violent articles against the Marshal—presumably because he declines to play the part of a French Monk.

The Committee of Thirty have rejected, as was anticipated, M. Casimir Périer's proposition for the definitive establishment of the Republic, and seem inclined to support that of M. Lambert Ste. Croix, which contents itself with organising the Septennate. The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative, an institution to which are generally referred troublesome bills that the Assembly desires to get rid of, has taken up the Duc de La Rochefoucauld's proposition for the restoration of Henri V., which the Royalists will make every endeavour to bring before the Chamber at the same time as the Casimir Périer and Ste. Croix bills. The latter, in the event of the Committee of Thirty adopting it, will take precedence in the discussion; but the Left Centre are determined to impress upon the Assembly the necessity of voting M. Casimir Périer's project, and, in the event of this being rejected, will propose its dissolution. The letter by which the old Count de Montalivet—one of M. Thiers's colleagues under the July Monarchy, Minister of Louis Philippe's household, and one of the most important personages of the Orleanist party—has congratulated M. Casimir Périer on bringing forward the bill in question, has produced a

profound sensation, and will probably influence the votes of many deputies. The Count says that he had been painfully undeceived by the manifestoes of the Royalists last year, which were opposed to a really Constitutional Monarchy, and to the right of France to dispose of herself, and remarks that "the salvation of the country imperatively requires the loyal acceptance of the Republic."

A debate took place in the Assembly on Monday apropos of the recent dissolution of the General Council of the Rhône. Some bitter speeches were pronounced on each side, but eventually a compromise was effected between the Government and the Opposition, by the terms of which a new council will be elected next September. A committee appointed by the Préfet administers the department in the interval. On Tuesday an amusing discussion ensued concerning another "subversive" article in the *Paris Figaro*—a journal which is continually inviting Marshal MacMahon to follow the example of Cromwell and Napoléon I. and II., by clearing the Versailles Opera House of its present tenants and putting the key in his pocket. Marquis de Franclieu, a nobleman of the good old school, brought the article in question before the House; but M. de Fourton, Minister of the Interior, contemptuously declared the matter to be unworthy of the Government's consideration. The Marquis thereupon brought forward a bill amending the present press laws, which was referred to the Committee of Parliamentary Initiative, and the subject dropped. The Assembly is threatened with losing M. de Goulard, a Conservative statesman of some merit and unquestionable integrity, at one time a member of M. Thiers's Cabinet, and who, it will be recollect, was originally proposed as the Duke de Broglie's successor. His efforts to constitute a Ministry failed, however, and the anxiety and worry to which he was subject throughout the crisis seem to have produced the heart malady from which he is now suffering, and from which, it is feared, he will not recover. M. Viox, a member of the Extreme Left, who died last week, was buried on Tuesday, M. Gambetta being present at his funeral and pronouncing an oration, in which, after alluding to the sterling qualities of the deceased, he reminded his hearers of M. Viox's antagonism to the Empire, and energetically denounced the present Bonapartist complots.

The judicial inquiry concerning these intrigues is being actively pursued, and this week numerous searches have been made, notably at the residences of M. de Fontbrune, sub-editor of the *Pays*; Capitaine Bauni, manager of the *Ordre*; M. Jules Amigues, a contributor to the latter journal; Colonel Pietri; M. Morange, a writer of Imperialist pamphlets; and M. Mansard, director of a lithographed Bonapartist correspondence. The latter has written a letter acknowledging the existence of a committee of accounts which collected and managed the funds subscribed by the partisans of "An Appeal to the People." This committee, it would appear, met twice a week, under the presidency of M. Rouher. In the provinces a domiciliary visit has been made by the police to the Château de la Burenrière, the residence of M. Janvier de la Motte, where several hundreds of portraits of the Prince Imperial, ready for distribution, were seized. A perquisition has also been made this week at the offices of the Saint-Chéron Legitimist Parliamentary Correspondence, and its publication stopped, owing to the proprietors not having deposited the cautionnement required by law.

M. Robert Mitchell, of the *Soir*, and M. Aurélien Scholl, of the *Événement*, had a duel with swords on the Luxembourg frontier yesterday morning. M. Scholl's arm was pierced by M. Mitchell's sword, which broke in the wound, cutting the arteries and nerves, and causing serious injury. M. Scholl was, however, able to come back to Paris, and the seconds certify that the combatants were thoroughly reconciled.

SPAIN.

An unexpected blow has been dealt to the Republicans. Marshal Concha, who had at last closed up his forces around Estella, and was winning one after another the advanced posts which protected it, has been shot dead while leading his soldiers to the attack. An important engagement between the Republican and Carlist forces began, on the morning of Thursday week, near Estella. Marshal Concha seems to have scored a first point by strategy. It is telegraphed that the Carlists believed his attack on Estella would be made on the right bank of the river Ega. The Marshal encouraged this belief and led the Carlists to construct considerable defensive works at Allo, Dicastro, Morentin, Alvera, Arellano, and Arroniz. When the proper moment arrived, Concha made his troops cross rapidly over to the left bank of the Ega and occupy positions on the east and north of Estella. Continuing this flank movement, the Marshal's right wing occupied Abarzuza, in order to cut off the Carlist retreat towards Las Amezcuas. All this was done in a terrible storm. The actual engagement only lasted one hour. Marshal Concha had a few killed and about a hundred wounded; but the Carlists suffered heavily, in consequence of the superiority of the Republican forces.

Quick upon this report of success comes the news of death and retreat. Marshal Concha was killed on Saturday in an attack on the Carlist intrenchments at Muro, three kilometres from Estella. It appears that in one of the charges—two of the Carlists' lines having been carried—Marshal Concha, placing himself at the head of the troops, advanced in the middle of the first line to capture an entrenched position, when he received a ball in the chest, and was killed almost instantaneously. General Echague then took the command and ordered the army to fall back. Marshal Concha's last words were:—"I die in the van of the army." An officer of hussars took up the body and, placing it upon his saddle, endeavoured to defend it against the Carlists, who were determined to effect its capture. The officer ultimately had to let go his burden, but the Republican soldiers seized it and carried it away. Notwithstanding this grave loss of their leader, the Republican army returned, it is said, to its former position without disorder and without loss of any trophy; but Carlist accounts represent the battle as a thorough defeat for the Republicans. Eighteen pieces of artillery have been sent in haste to the army of the north. The successor of Marshal Concha is General Zabala.

Marshal Concha's body was forwarded to Madrid, and was honoured with a splendid funeral on Thursday, attended by all the public authorities. The Government has decided to pay all the expenses of the funeral and to erect a monument to the Marshal's memory. A pension has been granted to his family, and his sword will be placed in the Artillery Museum.

Don Alfonso has sustained another defeat by the Republicans, though he outnumbered them by two to one. The fight took place at Chelva, Valencia, and lasted two days. Señor Sagasta has been appointed President of the Council of Ministers.

Señor Camacho's Budget is published. It estimates the revenue at 708,000,000 pesetas, and the expenditure at 627,000,000, including 148,000,000 for war expenses. The Minister, it is announced, will create various taxes, such as duties on direct inheritances, on travellers both by land and sea, on colonial produce, native sugar, the tonnage of ships, salt, flour, cereals, and many other objects. These financial

proposals have been adopted by the Cabinet, and a decree embodying them has received the signature of Marshal Serrano. A Madrid telegram to the *Times* says that the Budget disgusts everybody, and there has been a panic at the Bourse. The agent of the bondholders has protested, as have also sundry leading capitalists of Madrid.

The national revenue has again risen to 2,500,000,000 reals.

ITALY.

The Pope yesterday week received the members of the Roman nobility who have remained faithful to the Holy See. The Holy Father stated that he received a letter on Thursday inviting him to leave Rome, since his person was not safe; "but," added his Holiness, "we have remained, and shall remain, as long as God and circumstances will permit." On Monday the Pope received the generals of religious orders. His Holiness is in excellent health. At his reception of the Generals of the religious orders, on Tuesday, the Pope expressed confidence that Providence would watch over their dispersed members. He counselled them to remain united and ready to reassemble when the period of their suppression should have passed. His Holiness received some Catholic deputations and several foreigners on Wednesday morning. Two more persons who were arrested on account of the demonstrations on the 24th ult. have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment each by the Correctional Tribunal.

Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has left Rome for Lombardy on leave of absence.

The result of the administrative elections at Bologna is entirely favourable to the Liberals.

PORUGAL.

The Government is engaged in considering the mode of paying the interest of the Portuguese Internal Debt in London.

In consequence of the disturbances at Tangiers a corvette has been ordered thither for the protection of Portuguese interests.

The Lisbon races were run on Monday. Several English horses were entered.

HOLLAND.

Some further fighting between the Dutch and the Acheneese occurred on June 20. The Acheneese are said to have been driven from their intrenchments on the right bank of the Achein river, with great loss. The Dutch had twenty-nine wounded.

The Upper House of the Dutch Parliament decided on Tuesday not to discuss the official papers on the war.

SWITZERLAND.

The Chambers, in their sitting of yesterday week, after ending the debate upon the Federal judicial organic law, fixed upon Lausanne as the seat of the Federal Council. The Session was closed on Saturday. The Chamber will meet again in October, for the discussion of the military organisation.

BELGIUM.

The King, on Saturday last, opened the Agricultural Exhibition in the Champ des Manœuvres, Brussels, and was enthusiastically received by the citizens. Germany, America, England, France, and Holland are represented in this exhibition.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William visited the Empress of Russia at Jungenheim on Tuesday to take leave.

On Wednesday morning the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with their children, left Berlin for Bremerhaven, where they embarked for Ryde.

The wife of the Russian Ambassador to Germany fell into the lake near the New Palace Gardens, Potsdam, and, although rescued, died next morning from the shock.

Mr. Bancroft's leave-taking at Berlin has evoked much friendly feeling from the semi-official press. The *North German Gazette*, in a valedictory article, says that at no time since Benjamin Franklin was received by Frederick the Great has there been a better understanding between the two nations than during Mr. Bancroft's seven years' Embassy. The Emperor has presented him with a lifesize portrait of himself.

In answer to a memorial from the inhabitants of Alsace for an extension of the limits of the city, the Emperor has answered that their wishes will as far as possible be promoted.

The German Catholic Bishops have closed their Conference at Fulda. It is expected that they will issue a joint pastoral announcing the conclusions they have arrived at. The Pope telegraphed his greeting and apostolic blessing.

The Second Bavarian Chamber, in its sitting on Saturday last, ended the debate upon the Budget for Public Works and of the Ministry for Public Worship, and, by a majority of three votes, approved of the item respecting the industrial school. The last item of the Budget was, however, rejected, the votes being equally divided. In Tuesday's sitting the discussion was held on the estimates of the Ministry of Public Worship.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaiewitch and the delegation of Russian Generals accompanying his Imperial Highness arrived at Vienna on Saturday last. They were received at the railway station by the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archdukes Albert and William, and conducted to the Palace of Schönbrunn. At a state banquet in honour of the Grand Duke, on Monday, the Emperor of Austria proposed a toast to his dear friend the Emperor of Russia, to the Russian army, the Russian navy and its High Admiral. The Grand Duke, in concluding his speech of thanks, prayed God to save and protect the Emperor Francis Joseph and his faithful army.

Count Andrássy opened on Wednesday, at Vienna, the International Sanitary Conference, the object of which is to devise measures for the prevention of the spread of cholera. Baron von Gagern was elected president.

TURKEY.

The usual fêtes were held at Constantinople, on Thursday week, in celebration of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession. The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

Religious agitations have recommenced at Constantinople, much indignation being expressed at the cession of the Church of St. Saviour to the Kupelianists by order of the Government. The representatives of several foreign Powers have complained to the Porte of the proceeding as being a violation of good faith.

In announcing the return of Sadyk Pasha to Constantinople, Reuter declares that there is no foundation for the report of his having been dismissed.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Constantinople, yesterday week, lasting two seconds. No accident is reported.

AMERICA.

Mr. Eugene Hall is reported by a cable telegram to have declined the Postmaster-Generalship of the United States.

The amount of the national debt, according to the official statement issued on Wednesday, was 2,143,088,241 dols., showing a decrease of 2,180,197 dols. during the month of June.

A Reuter's telegram from New York of Thursday's date says that the Social cotton-mills at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, have been destroyed by fire.

INDIA.

The Viceregal telegram dispatched from Calcutta on

Saturday speaks of the crop prospects in Bengal as being still excellent and the rainfall ample for sowing. Further supplies have been forwarded to Purneah and a few adjoining districts. A *Times*' telegram states that the fortnightly narrative up to June 25 reports that the labourers employed on relief works have increased 32,964, being now 1,737,768, and those receiving charitable relief 72,962, being now 401,962. Favourable news respecting the Bengal famine was telegraphed to the *Times* on Wednesday. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Tirhoot civil officers agreed that the autumn crop is successfully sown, and the winter crop will be forward. The area under early autumn crops is larger than usual. The young crops are excellent. There can be no rice saved from the Government stores before October. The famine operations are suspended everywhere. Another telegram from the same source, on Wednesday, says that the official crop reports are everywhere favourable.

The Viceroy offers an annuity, or its capitalised value, to substantive lieutenant-colonels who may choose to retire. The annuity represents the value of the prospective claim to colonels' allowance. Oct. 1 is the latest date for the Adjutant-General's receiving applications.

It is announced from Bombay that duplex telegraphy is being satisfactorily accomplished on the cable between Bombay and Calcutta. The system experimented with is Schwendler's.

A Calcutta telegram in the *Times* announced that Dr. Stoliczka, of the Kashgar mission, died, on the 19th ult., at Shyok, above the Saser Pass.

Colonel Gordon's party, according to a *Times*' telegram from Calcutta, reached Wakan by the Little Pamir, returning by the Great Pamir. The Yangidawan Pass proves to be the best of four routes north of Karakorum. The united party will proceed from Leh through Cashmere, not Kooloo, where the Koksur Bridge is broken.

We learn by telegram that the New South Wales Parliament was prorogued yesterday week.

Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco, on June 11, but no damage was done.

The Egyptian Government has signed the contract for a loan of £3,000,000 with the Anglo-Egyptian Bank at 14 per cent interest without commission, payable in one year.

Twenty-five persons have been injured and a number of shops pillaged, in a serious riot between the soldiers and the population of Corfu.

Mr. James Gibbs, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed a Member of Council at the Presidency of Bombay, vice Mr. Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.

The house at Arqua, near Padua, where Petrarch died on July 18, 1374, has been restored, in memory of the fifth centenary of his death.

Herr von der Heydt, the lately-deceased Prussian ex-Minister of Finance, has left a legacy of 1,000,000 thalers for founding an institution to succour infirm citizens of Berlin.

The treaty by Denial Dupré on the part of France with the King of Annam will open three ports in that kingdom to European trade, and will enable Europeans to reside and hold property in those ports.

Dr. Kirk has received a letter from Lieutenant Cameron, dated Feb. 25, 1874, announcing his safe arrival at Ujiji. Lieutenant Cameron in his letter says:—"I hear from the people here that the Lualaba from Nyangwé goes into the Mwootawzige or Bahari Unyoro, so that it must be the Nile after all."

State supervision of railways is demanded in Jamaica. A Select Committee of the Legislature has reported that the Jamaica Railway Company has failed to supply the advantages which the public had a right to expect, and that a system of official control is necessary.

A telegram by the Brazilian cable announces that the election of President of the Argentine Republic for the next six years had resulted in favour of Dr. Avellaneda. It was added that all war feeling had passed away. The death of the Archbishop Primate of Brazil is reported.

The remains of the Rev. Mr. Marriott, who lost his life on the Glacier Morteratsh on June 23, 1873, were found by a shepherd on Monday week. His remains were buried on Wednesday in the churchyard of St. Maria, Pontresina, most of his countrymen who are staying at the hotels following him to his grave.

Civil war has recommenced in Peru on a small scale. Two separate attempts at revolt have been suppressed, and the leader of one of them, though beaten in an engagement with the Government troops, is still at large. Moreover, he is at the head of a force.

An official complaint has been made by the British Minister at Santiago that English physicians are prevented from practising in Chili. The Chilian authorities, in reply, justify this prohibition on the ground that a higher standard of medical knowledge is required in Chili than in Great Britain in order to obtain a degree.

In consequence of the discovery of the deficit of 190,000 dollars in the Haytian treasury, the Minister of Finance has taken refuge in the American Consulate. General Dominique, the President expectant, has demanded his surrender; and, this being refused, has stationed a strong force of troops in the neighbourhood of the Consulate.

The Cesarewitch, accompanied by the Cesarevna, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Peter Nicolaievitch, and the Grand Duchess Alexandra Petrovna, presided, on the 23rd ult., at the launch of a number of life-boats built in the yard of the River Yacht Club of St. Petersburg. The Society for Aiding Shipwrecked Seamen is completing a fleet of nineteen life-boats and two larger vessels for similar service, which will mostly be sent to distant parts of the empire.

Sir John Hawkshaw has received a commission from the Emperor of Brazil to proceed to his dominions for the purpose of surveying the extent of coast (about 5000 miles) from Pernambuco to Campos, with the view of developing harbours and of mapping out such lines of railway as may be conducive to the extension of trade on the south-east coast of America. A part of Sir John's staff has already embarked, and he will leave this country early in August and will not probably return to England before the end of the year.

The portrait of Mr. Howard Staunton is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Rider and Preston, of Southampton.

The property in the Island of Harris belonging to the Earl of Dummore, the rental of which reaches £2500 per annum, has been purchased by Lord Clifford for about £100,000.

The Duke of Connaught, with the officers of the 7th Hussars and of the Rifle Brigade, played a game of polo, on Monday, at Frensham Heath, near Maidstone.

The Extra Supplement.

"A PLEASURE PARTY."

Etty's picture is well known, bearing the poetical motto, "Youth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm." But that line will not do so well for the picture, by a Bavarian artist, which is represented in our separate Engraving. Here we see, in the persons of a loving couple, who sit with clasped hands and faces nearly kissing each other, the masculine and feminine types of "Youth" placed amidships, not at the prow. "Pleasure" is certainly accommodated with room enough in more than one part of this quaintly shaped barge, rowed somewhat lazily by a South German or North Italian boatman, on the placid surface of a lake in the Subalpine Paradise of our autumn tourists. The elderly gentleman and his middle-aged wife, who occupy comfortable seats in the after part of the vessel, may perhaps enjoy this aquatic excursion, in their quiet way, as truly as those young persons to whose conversation the backs of papa and mamma are so conveniently turned. The romantic and beautiful scenery which they survey with eager delight cannot win from these enthusiastic lovers the tribute of an admiring glance. The two lovers of each other, or lovers of themselves, which comes to the same thing, have no eyes for all that surrounds them. Have they ears for any sound but their own fond talk? Have they noses to perceive the fumes of vile tobacco from the boatman's pipe behind them? Of this happy party, both old and young, to the little girl dreamily wandering in mind through a fairy tale of her bright fancy, as she trails the flower-laden branch in the rippling water alongside, everyone takes his or her pleasure, for the passing hour, in the different ways that suit them best. We should be well content, one of these fine summer days, to be embarked in such a voyage, with or without our particular female charmer,

The summer pilot of an empty heart
Unto the shores of Nothing.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Feb. 20, 1865, with eight codicils, of Mr. Thomas Grissell, late of Norbury Park, near Dorking, and of Palace-gardens, Kensington, who died on May 26 last, has been proved by his son, Henry Peto Grissell, and James Hopwood, the acting executors. The personal estate is sworn under £200,000. The testator gives pecuniary legacies to his executors, many of his relatives, servants, and others; £50 a year for supporting a Sunday service in Westhumble School-Room, £10 a year to the Westhumble Infant School, and his trustees have power to contribute £1000 towards building a new church at Westhumble: £250 to the Architects' Institute, £150 to the Loriners' Company, and £150 to the Children's Infirmary. He leaves large annuities to his sons, and directs his trustees to raise various sums for the benefit of their children after their death. The real estate at Norbury and elsewhere is entailed upon his grandson, Thomas de la Garde Grissell (the eldest son of his deceased eldest son Thomas), and his issue, and the residue of the personality is bequeathed upon similar trusts. Several of the most valuable pictures are made heirlooms, to go with the Norbury Park estate. By the seventh codicil to his will the testator directs his trustees to give the present Duke of Buckingham the option of repurchasing at the price paid for them certain pieces of plate purchased at the sale at Stowe many years ago.

The will, dated Nov. 8, 1872, of Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, late of No. 36, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, who died on May 11 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Lord Braybrooke and the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testatrix leaves numerous legacies to her nieces, nephews, servants, and others; £2000 to the Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park; £500 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £300 each to the Middlesex Hospital and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney-heath; and £200 each to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Sackville-street, and the London Diocesan Church-Building Society, all free of duty. Testatrix's niece, Lady Louisa Ponsonby, is appointed residuary legatee.

The will and two codicils, dated Dec. 16, 1872, and May 9 last, of Charles Martin, late of No. 3, Portland-place, and No. 19, Great Winchester-street, City, who died on May 9, were proved on the 6th ult. by William Jardine, the nephew, Joseph Critchley Martin and George William Blagg, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. Among the various legacies may be noted the gift of his freehold house, No. 3, Portland-place, to the said J. C. Martin, and of £10,000 to his niece, Miss Alice Martin; as to the residue of his property, he leaves five eighths to his nephew, the said W. Jardine, and the remaining three eighths to the said J. C. Martin.

The will, with two codicils—dated respectively Dec. 12, 1871, Jan. 8, 1872, and Nov. 8, 1873—of the Rev. William Ellis Wall, late of Wheatfields, Powick, Worcestershire, who died on May 1 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Mrs. Fanny Elizabeth Wall, the widow, Thomas Barneby, and George John Braikenridge, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his widow a legacy of £500, and charges the freehold property under the will of his father with an annuity of £500 in her favour; to Mrs. Sarah Wall, the widow of his deceased son, W. E. Wall, a legacy of £300 and an annuity of £300; to the Worcester Infirmary, £100; and the residue of his personality is to be equally divided between the children of his said deceased son. A freehold estate is devised to his grandson Edward William Wall, and the remainder of his real property to his wife for life, with remainder to his grandson William Ellis Wall and his heirs male.

The will, dated Dec. 26 last, of Henry Roberts, formerly of Jamaica, but late of The Limes, Weybridge, who died on March 15, at Southsea, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Anna Fair Roberts, the acting executrix, to whom he leaves all his property. The personality is sworn under £70,000.

The beautiful estate of Snargow, in Perthshire, has been sold for £74,200.

The command of the garrison at Woolwich, which has been held for five years past by Major-General Sir David Wood, was on Wednesday transferred to Major-General D'Aguilar.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has presented a handsome drinking-fountain to Manchester; and Mrs. Abel Heywood has commissioned Mr. Noble to execute a colossal statue of Cromwell, which she will present to the city.

Mr. Forbes Irvine, of Drum, Convenor of the county of Aberdeen and Clerk of Justiciary, has been appointed Sheriff of Argyleshire, in room of the late Sheriff Cleghorn; and the Clerkship of Justiciary has been given to Mr. Charles Scott.

"OPHELIA."

In all Shakespeare's world of ideal human affections and experiences, there is nothing more true, or more touching by its truth, than the insanity of poor heart-broken Ophelia, smitten with bewilderment at her lover's strange conduct towards her. That scene of the fourth act in "Hamlet," where she twice comes into the presence of the King and Queen, meeting on the second occasion her brother Laertes, but goes astray in her girlish talk, unconsciously and innocently prattling or singing of things forbidden to a maiden's speech; then dotes upon her dead father, confounding the loss of him with that of a departed lover; finally, brings in a heap of wild flowers, and tells the meaning of each in the heart's dictionary of natural symbols—that scene, we declare, if the poet had written no other, would have proved Shakespeare's profound knowledge of mankind. And what a strain of mournful music is breathed, in flute-like tones, through the following narrative of her death!

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream;
There with fantastic garlands did she come
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples.
There, on the pendulous boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious silver broke;
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes spread wide,
And mermaid-like, while they bore her up;
Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and inured
Unto that element: but long it could not be
Till that her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pulled the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To muddy death.
Alas! then, she is drowned.

The picture, by Mr. W. S. Herrick, which appears in our front-page Engraving, shows the Artist's conception of this passage of the tragedy; and we find it beautiful, if not quite answerable to the poet's intention.

"THE DAWN OF LOVE."

Boy and girl shall grow to man and woman; the sweet and sacred attraction of sex—for the soul's salvation is staked upon keeping this sacred—shall draw one to another by the mightiest force of human affection. The clownish youth now becomes a gentleman, the giddy slattern finds herself a lady, while they exchange sincere vows of honourable love. For the moment or the hour only these simple minds are noble. But it may come to pass, in some rare instances, that in long years of sterner persistent fidelity, with the pledged resolve of a life-long voluntary union, defying all fits of caprice and gusts of temper, they shall make each other far more noble, and put on the crown of moral beauty offered to the purest aspirations of mankind. Or it may be, on the other hand, that they will but make fools of themselves and one another, as a young couple so frequently do in every rank of life. And who will venture to predict, from what appears in our Engraving of Mr. Roberts's picture, the future course and character of that tender beginning attachment? She is a pretty girl, and it is a pleasant circumstance for him that she sticks a rose into his buttonhole. If he looks just now rather foolish, that might be said, perhaps, of many a wiser man in the presence of her whom he adores. He might as well take off his cap and throw down that long stick, which can be of no possible use to him upon this occasion. "The Dawn of Love," is it? Poor young pair, yet wonderfully rich at this moment, how ignorant you both are of the coming day to succeed this bright "dawn!" How incapable you are to foresee its gloomy clouds and furious storms! Yet we would hope that all may in due time be well, as it has proved with others, so with these immature disciples of the master passion.

"FROM NAXOS."

The little statuette, a relic of classical and heathen antiquity, is regarded by two Greek priests of the Orthodox Church with mixed feelings of religious disapproval and gratified taste for art. It represents a dancing Bacchante, whose figure is nude but for the short mantle of a kid's skin or fawn's skin, merely thrown over one shoulder. On her head is the garland of vine-leaves, with which the fabled god of false exhilaration used to crown his infatuated worshippers in the days of the frantic female revelry to honour his maddening service. She wields in one hand the celebrated thyrsus, the rod entwined with ivy, which was the proper ensign of a priestess of Bacchus; with the other hand she makes the clashing cymbal to resound, keeping time for the furious dance of an intoxicated company. "From Naxos" is rather applicable to Bacchus himself than to one of the Bacchantes, whose wild unwomanly performances began in Phrygia, and thence spread into Macedonia and Thrace. The isle of Naxos was visited, indeed, by the God of Wine, according to the foolish old story, just before these rites of his worship were established. In Naxos he found the forlorn Ariadne, daughter of King Minos of Crete, deserted by her faithless husband. Bacchus treated this unhappy lady with something to drink, and took her away with him. As for Theseus, he returned safely to Athens, succeeded to his father's royalty, and enjoyed a prosperous reign. It is, on the whole, not a very edifying specimen of "the wisdom of the ancients." The reverend Papas, therefore, are at once pleased and shocked with this piece of sculpture two thousand years old.

Miss Thackeray complains that some forged autographs purporting to be her father's writing have been offered for sale.

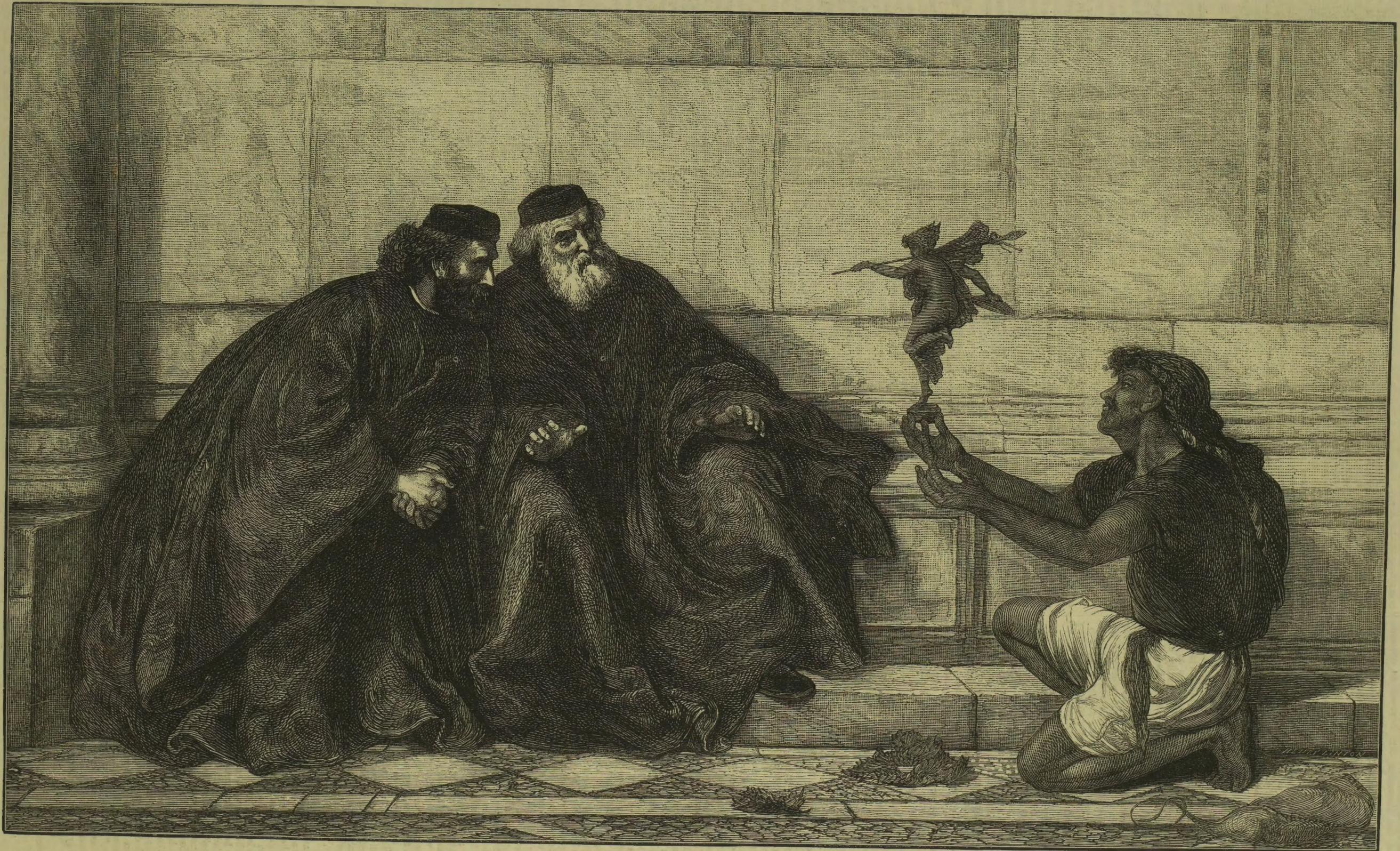
The Irish Roman Catholic Bishops have postponed holding their national council until July next year.

Mr. John Hullah, her Majesty's Inspector of Music, in his report for the year 1873, states that he has examined 1636 students in forty-six colleges, and that the results, if not yet satisfactory, are encouraging, and show a considerably increased amount of skill in practical music on the part of the students.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the works committee recommended that a cheque for the sum of £497,000 be drawn in favour of the Duke of Northumberland and Earl Percy for the purchase money of Northumberland House and adjacent property, and a cheque for £2100 in favour of the Duke of Northumberland for the purchase money of Nos. 2 and 3, Northumberland-court, and a cheque for £2500 in favour of Messrs. J. and J. Phillips for stamp duty on conveyances, and a cheque for £1000 in favour of the solicitors of the Duke, in full satisfaction of their costs and expenses in the matter of the purchase. It was also recommended that the committee be authorised to make such arrangements as they may think desirable for permitting the public to view Northumberland House and grounds, and to take all necessary steps for the protection of the property after it has been handed over to the board. The committee have given directions for insuring Northumberland House against fire for a further period of three months from the 24th ult. for the sum of £5000. The recommendations were agreed to.



"THE DAWN OF LOVE." BY H. B. ROBERTS.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



"FROM NAXOS." BY H. WALLIS.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The first debate on Home Rule showed that there is in the new House of Commons a good deal of what may be called oratory. In the initiation of the discussion Mr. Butt set an example which was extensively followed. It is well known that Mr. Butt is fluent even to eloquence, but of late he has got into a slipshod mode of delivery, and is hurried and fussy. On this occasion, however, he rose to the height both of rhetoric and elocution. He began calmly, gradually waxed warmer, then became fervid, then impassioned; and at last he grew to a very whirlwind of passion, in the midst of which his point and purpose were wonderfully preserved. It was a brilliant speech, and remarkable for the way in which it was throughout sustained, physically and intellectually. When he had finished, the Attorney-General for Ireland, as it were, leaped into the arena, and at once began to scatter around defiance, aggression, and "sound and fury." If it were not profane, it might be said that he carried a conventional Irish mode of challenge to its utmost capacity, and "dragged the tail of his coat" in the most excited fashion. His speech was a tremendous crusher of Mr. Butt's somewhat fallacious arguments, and a powerful exhibition of the anomalies of the proposition in hand; but to an impartial listener it was as little agreeable as could possibly be conceived. Then came something really extraordinary. Mr. Richard Smythe, of Londonderry, had shown previously that he is a speaker of great power, a power enhanced by the oddness of his diction and the peculiarity of his accentuation. Now, however, he displayed a variety, a vigour, an earnestness rising almost to passion, and he so mauled and buffeted and turned Home Rule inside out, made it appear so ludicrous, and even contemptible, that for anything that was to be added the discussion might well have ended there. Pity that such a speech should have been delivered to an almost empty House.

In this discussion there were one or two first appearances which were notable. For instance, Mr. Ritchie, the new member for the Tower Hamlets, made a speech, which was certainly ambitious, and might have been called pretentious, if it had not been for the geniality and unaffectedness of his manner. He made a capital hit, and stirred the Irish members almost convulsively by a reference to Froude as an authority on Ireland. If a dreary quarter of an hour of dryish statistics had been suppressed, the speech would have been more of a success, though it was still a success. Again, Sir Charles Legard, the neophyte member for Scarborough, came forward in a manly way and put some arguments and some illustrations neatly, and with a smoothness of elocution that was quite pleasant. A very moving episode occurred at a time when the House was very full; for Colonel Charles White found it desirable to reconcile the fact that an officer of her Majesty's Guards, and a Lord Lieutenant of an Irish county, should declare for Home Rule. The honourable and gallant member was palpably under the influence of emotion; and he was obviously profoundly impressed with the importance of his position, the peculiar nature of which he elaborately expounded in so grandiose a manner that if his hearers had not been so sympathetically sad they might have laughed—which would have been very dreadful. Later there was a splendid development of what used to be considered special Irish oratory. In respect to his eloquence, the Chevalier Keyes O'Clerk is of another generation; and he is such a master of rotund phraseology, so perfervid in his manner, and so grandly leonine in his appearance, that, to use a theatrical phrase, he quite filled the stage for a long three-quarters of an hour. Curiously enough, Mr. Sullivan, who has hitherto been so successful, was a comparative, if not a total, failure. He quite changed his style, and, instead of being incisive and epigrammatic, and slyly humorous, he chose to attempt solemnity, which became pomposity, and so managed that what was intended to be severely impressive was as nearly as possible ludicrous. At any rate, there was several times laughter which he did not seek to produce. Perhaps he was so really in earnest that he forgot to have recourse to those rhetorical powers which he possesses in so eminent a degree.

The discussions on the Gold Coast have afforded the means of acquiring Parliamentary capital by some aspirants. For instance, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, who when he was only a week-old member gave promise of being an acquisition to the House, having put a motion on the paper challenging the Government on the question of "domestic slavery" in the West African settlements, came out with a speech of some power. Certainly he had a confidence, an ease, indeed, a free-and-easiness, a fluency amounting to volubility, that were remarkable. In his intonation and his emphasis he reminds one much of the manner of speaking of his father, Lord Shaftesbury; and he would have been fairly successful if he had not been a great deal too lengthy; and length is terrible in a dogmatic and self-asserting orator. After him came one of the smartest, cleverest, and most effective debating speeches of the present Parliament, but which would have been remarkable in any Parliament. The antecedents of Mr. James Lowther in the House were such that it was no surprise that he should on this occasion, as the representative of the Colonial department, have shone so brilliantly (the word is applicable). His arguments were ingenious, his retorts happy and pointed, and his humour glimmered continually with the best effect. Whether the speech was exactly tactical as the reply of a Minister to an attack on the policy of a Government, is another question, but of its vigour, variety, and catching success there is no doubt.

Amongst remarkable incidents there are two that are worth recording. It is a fact that in introducing a subject which with him is national, being Welsh, Mr. Osborne Morgan was calm, quiet, almost gentle. The eagerness, the semi-boisterousness, the strained humour, and the funny striving after pathos, which used to characterise him, were not present on this particular occasion; and, while he was forcible in his argument and apt in his illustrations, he was unpronounced in his demeanour and moderate in his language. In this discussion Mr. Whalley appeared, so to speak, "clothed in his right mind;" for he was subdued in manner, rational in his observations, and did not make a single allusion to Papistry and Jesuitism. The subject being the desirability of appointing gentlemen who are acquainted with the Welsh tongue County-Court Judges in the Principality, there came to pass that which is a rarity in the House—a Welsh debate pure and simple. It thus happened that Mr. Morgan Lloyd delivered himself with the decided accent but without the fervour of his nationality; that the "King of Wales," Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, broke through his normal taciturnity; and Mr. Charles William Wynn did the like, and showed that, if he chose, he could contribute fairly and sensibly to the discussions of the House.

A special meeting of the Court of Common Council was held, on Monday, to consider the course to be adopted with regard to a proposed new fruit and vegetable market in Farringdon-street, on the site of the old building. After a discussion of some length it was resolved that the site should be the vacant land adjoining the Metropolitan Meat Market.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Some discussion arose, yesterday week, on the system of recruiting in the Army, caused by a motion for correspondence by Lord Strathnairn, which was negatived; the Wild Birds Law Amendment Bill was passed through Committee, and the Juries (Ireland) Bill was read the third time, as also was the Married Women's Property Act Bill.

On Monday the Juries (Ireland) Bill and the Militia (Amendment) Bill were read the third, and the Glebes Land Sales Bill was read the second time. The subjects of the training of schoolmasters and the irregular attendance of children in elementary schools were discussed.

The Board of Arbitration Inquiries Bill was, on Tuesday, considered in report; the Intoxicating Liquors Bill, the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Bill, the Bills of Sale Amendment Bill, and the Alkali Act Amendment Bill were read the second time; and the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill were passed through Committee.

On Thursday the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was read the second time. Lord Harrowby, in proposing the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Law Amendment Bill, explained that its object was to make the existing law for the prevention of cruelty to animals applicable to wild as well as to domestic animals, with a proviso that the measure should not apply to fishing, hunting, chasing, or shooting wild animals in the open field or in covert. After some discussion, in which opposition was offered to the bill on the ground of its being ineffectual for its object, it was ultimately withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Public business began, yesterday week, a quarter of an hour earlier than heretofore. In reply to questions as to the course of legislation, Mr. Disraeli said that the Scotch Church Patronage Bill would be taken on Monday week, and the Public Worship Regulation Bill on Thursday week. A long series of motions, on going into Committee of Supply, followed—Mr. Baillie Cochrane calling attention to the difficulties which arise from the consular jurisdiction in Egypt, more especially as it affects our relations with the Suez Canal Company; Mr. Osborne Morgan protesting against the disregard with which the resolution of the House, recommending the appointment to the judgeship, of county court districts of persons able to speak and understand the Welsh language, had been treated; Captain Nolan calling attention to the present rate of pay and the general position of sergeants in the Army; Mr. Torrens telling over again the familiar story of the wrongs of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal; Mr. James Barclay moving that, in the opinion of the House, the Government ought to take the necessary steps to carry into effect the recommendation of the Select Committee of last Session on Contagious Diseases amongst Animals; and Mr. O'Sullivan complained of a system practised in the Irish bonding stores of adulterating Irish whisky with an inferior Scotch spirit. The Courts (Strait Settlements) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The vote for the Gold Coast being brought up on report of supply on Monday, an amendment was moved to the effect that there should be no recognition of slavery in any form in that settlement. The resolution was elaborately discussed, but withdrawn. The greater portion of the remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration, in Committee, of the Valuation of Property Bill. Afterwards the Factories Bill was read the third time and passed; the Friendly Societies Bill was ordered to be reprinted; the Statute Laws Revision Bill was read the second time; the Shannon Navigation Bill was referred to a Select Committee; and Mr. W. H. Smith brought in a bill relating to the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.

Mr. Butt's motion on Home Rule in Ireland was elaborately discussed on Tuesday, the debate being adjourned. The Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill was passed; the Hertford College (Oxford) Bill was read the second time; and the Spirituous Liquors (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee.

Mr. Dixon, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of his bill providing for the election of school boards and for the compulsory attendance of children. The rejection of the measure was moved by Mr. Birley; and after a debate—in which Mr. J. J. Talbot, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Forster, Lord Sandon, Mr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Bass, and other hon. members took part—the amendment was carried by a majority of 164, the numbers having been 156 for the bill and 320 against. The Coroners (Ireland) Bill, the Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) Bill, and the Boundaries of Archdeaconries and Rural Deaneries Bill were read the second time; the Petty Sessions Courts (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn; and the motion for the second reading of the Labourers' and Artisans' Dwellings Bill was, at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, negatived without a division, and the bill thrown out. Mr. C. Read obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts, and for other purposes connected therewith.

On Thursday Dr. Ward, the new Home-Rule representative of the borough of Galway, took the oath and his seat, in the room of Mr. O'Donnell, unseated on petition. Mr. Taylor gave notice that he would move the discharge of the order for the second reading of his Game Laws Abolition Bill, which was set down for July 15. The adjourned debate on Mr. Butt's resolution connected with the question of Home Rule in Ireland was then resumed, Mr. J. G. M'Carthy opening the discussion, in a speech strongly in support of the principle of a national Legislature. Sir M. H. Beach, in a lengthened speech, combated the arguments adduced by the Home-Rulers, and said that the present Government would be unworthy of their position if he did not state that it was their sincere and firm resolve, caring not for place nor power or the fleeting breath of popular favour, to oppose, in any and every way, the demand now made, believing that it would conduce to the destruction of the United Kingdom and the disintegration of the Empire.

It was reported at the meeting of the Metropolitan Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, on Tuesday—presided over by the Dean of Westminster—that an area of 120 square miles has now been supplied with drinking accommodation. The receipts of the year, £3133, have barely sufficed for current expenditure, having been nearly £700 short of the preceding year. The speakers included Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir Walter Stirling, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, of Bombay.

Mr. Strafford having resigned the editorship of "Coote's Herd-Book," a work of great importance to breeders of shorthorn cattle, a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in shorthorn breeding was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, and it was resolved to form a company for the purchase, preparation, and publication of the book, the value of which is estimated by Mr. Strafford at £5000. At the same time it was agreed to constitute a society of shorthorn breeders on the model of the Jockey Club.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The hollow victory of Liley Agnes in the Northumberland Plate was the chief feature of the Newcastle meeting last week, and it is clear that Mr. Snarry's favourite has not only retained the fine dash of speed which brought her triumphantly through an unbeaten two-year-old career, but can stay as well as her relative, Brown Bread. It is now said that she is as good as Apology; and though this is hard to believe, yet, were she engaged in the Leger, she would doubtless find plenty of supporters. The splendid finish for the Tyro Stakes, in which the Gondola filly, Colchique, and Mars were only divided by two short heads, was a great treat; the riding of Johnny Osborne on the first named being in his very best style. Holy Friar, one of the first of the Hermits, had matters all his own way in the Seaton Delaval Stakes, and does great credit to the little Newminster horse. The Hampton carnival was celebrated on the Thursday and Friday of last week, and attracted as large a cockney gathering as usual. Very fair sport was provided; and though few high-class animals appeared, yet Mr. Savile sent Lilian, who ran away with "the cup," as Her Majesty's Plate is grandly termed at this fixture.

Meetings have been held, this week, at Carlisle and Stockbridge; but at the time of writing the most interesting events have yet to be decided. Lord Lansdale's bad luck in the north still pursued him. Last year The Preacher appeared a certainty for the Cumberland Plate, but he broke a blood-vessel in the course of the race. On this occasion his Lordship seemed even more sure of success; for either King Lud (8 st. 12 lb.) or Coventry (6 st. 9 lb.) appeared good enough to win, and odds of 2 to 1 were actually laid on the former. In attempting, however, to come through his horses, he fouled a post and fell heavily; while Coventry could only finish a poor fourth, the race falling an easy prey to Agglethorpe (6 st. 3 lb.). Owton, who so unexpectedly finished third in the Northumberland Plate, won a couple of events. Mr. Chaplin's successes in the two-year-old events were the chief features of the Bibury Club day. He secured the Champagne Stakes with Stray Shot by Toxophilite—Vaga, and a Biennial with Astrafiamante, by Beadsman—Asterope, the latter of whom was beautifully ridden by Jeffery. We believe that both these fillies were purchased at Sir Joseph Hawley's sale, and the recent successes of Sir Joseph's blood have been truly remarkable.

When, about two years ago, the gigantic stud of the late Mr. Blenkiron was dispersed to all parts of the world, there seemed little probability of another sale of Middle Park yearlings, at any rate for a long time to come. Yet last Saturday no less than forty-one lots belonging to Mr. William Blenkiron were led into the ring, and sold at very remunerative prices, and there seems every probability that, within a short space of time, the new breeding stud will almost rival the proportions of the old one. The whole sum realised by the sale of Saturday last was 10,120 gs., or an average of 247 gs. This is not equal to the result attained by the Cobham Stud Company; but it must be remembered that the forty-one yearlings were the produce of more than a score of sires, some of which, such as Man at Arms, First Flight, King Victor, General Peel, and Camerino, are by no means fashionable. The prima donna of the sale was a filly by Rosicrucian—Bas Bleu, and therefore nearly full sister to Blue Gown. She is a bay, with a small white star on her forehead, and is full of quality, with the best of legs and feet. A slight want of size is the only fault that can be found with her at present; but, being a late foal, she is sure to grow more than many of the others. Porter bought her for Mr. Gretton, to whom he is engaged as private trainer, for 1500 gs., which is half as much again as Mr. Blenkiron gave for her and her dam a year ago. Nothing else reached four figures; but seven others made 500 gs. and over. An own brother to Alava, by Asteroid—Araepile (720 gs.), was second on the list; but we think that Mr. Chaplin gave full value for him, and much preferred a grand chestnut colt by Lord Lyon—Gamos (620 gs.). A beautiful colt by Breadalbane—Lady of the Forest (620 gs.) was also a decided bargain to Porter; and a grand filly by Macaroni from Artless, the dam of Naiveté, was also sold for less than her value at 510 gs. Contrary to all precedent, the Blair Athols sold very badly, which was chiefly due to their want of size. At the conclusion of the sale seven yearlings belonging to Sir T. B. Lennard were disposed of for very low prizes.

Oxford v. Cambridge has, of course, been the most important cricket-match during the last few days; but it can hardly be pronounced as great a success as usual, for the weather on Monday was wet and unpleasant, while a more one-sided contest never took place, the "dark blues" winning in a single innings with 92 runs to spare. Cambridge commenced batting with Tabor and Jeffery, and the former made 52 in grand style before Lang bowled him. None of the others can be said to have "come off," and the innings closed for 109. A reference to the score will show that nearly all the Oxonians made runs freely, and when it was seen that they had compiled 265 their victory was tolerably well assured, though their most enthusiastic admirers could not anticipate that they would get rid of their opponents for the miserable total of 64. There can be no doubt that the Cambridge eleven were outplayed at all points of the game, and their fielding especially compared very badly with that of their opponents, which was remarkably brilliant. Appended is the full score:

CAMBRIDGE.

A. S. Tabor, b Lang ..	..	52	run out ..	..	..	0
G. E. Jeffery, b Lang ..	..	6	not out ..	..	..	2
G. H. Longman, b Ridley ..	..	14	st Tylecote, b Ridley ..	..	..	24
W. Blacker, b Lang ..	..	0	b Ridley ..	..	..	0
G. Macan, b Ridley ..	..	6	c Game, b Lang ..	..	..	12
F. J. Greenfield, c Jones, b Lang ..	..	5	absent (hurt) ..	..	..	0
T. Latham, run out ..	..	1	b Lang ..	..	..	4
E. P. Bailey, c and b Ridley ..	..	0	c and b Lang ..	..	..	1
H. M. Sims, not out ..	..	12	b Lang ..	..	..	6
C. Tillard, b Ridley ..	..	4	b Ridley ..	..	..	10
W. N. Powys, b Lang ..	..	5	Harris, b Lang ..	..	..	1
Bye 1, l-b 1, w 1, n b 1 ..	..	4	Byes 3, l-b 1 ..	..	..	4
Total .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	109	Total .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	64

OXFORD.

W. Law, c Longman, b Powys ..	26	W. H. Game, b Powys ..	17
D. Campbell, run out ..	42	H. G. Tylecote, c Bailey, b Powys ..	..
A. W. Ridley, b Tillard ..	11	T. W. Lang, b Powys ..	..
Lord Harris, c Longman, b Jeffery ..	43	W. Foord Kelcey, not out ..	..
W. W. Pulman, c and b Jeffery ..	18	Byes 15, l-b 8, w 2 ..	..
C. A. Wallroth, b Sims ..	44	Total	265
T. B. Jones, by Powys ..	38		

The match between Nottinghamshire and Surrey has been the chief county contest of the week, and resulted in a victory for the former by eight wickets. Daft (43) and M'Intyre (35) did most for the winners. Ten was the highest score in the first innings of Surrey; but, at the second attempt, Jupp (39), Clifford (27), and Pooley (23) batted considerably better.

Want of space compels us to be very brief in our remarks on Henley Regatta, which took place on Wednesday and Thursday last week. The weather, as usual, was stormy, though the second day proved far more favourable than the first, and there was an immense attendance on each occasion. The chief honours of the regatta fell to the London R.C., the representatives of which carried off the Grand Challenge Cup, the Stewards' Challenge Cup, and the Silver Goblets. The first-named prize

was only secured by three quarters of a length, after a desperate struggle with the Etonians, who were by far the best crew ever sent from that school. The Dublin crew were, perhaps, scarcely so good as those that have come over on previous occasions; but they managed to take the Visitors' Challenge Cup back with them. A. C. Dicker repeated his victory of last year in the Diamond Sculls; but W. Fawcett, who is in splendid form again, had so much the worse of the stations that his success was almost impossible, and the meeting of the pair for the Wingfield Sculls will excite the keenest interest. The chief feature of the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, which took place between Putney Aqueduct and Hammersmith Bridge on Wednesday last, was the defeat of the London R. C. champion eight by both the Thames and Kingston men. Dicker won the sculls, but was disqualified on a foul.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A private view of the exhibition of the works of Owen Jones took place, on Thursday, at the International Exhibition.

Lord Henry Lennox has given the public permission to bathe in the Victoria Park lakes on any evening after the present week.

Visitors to the Crystal Palace last Saturday witnessed the thirteenth annual display of the German Gymnastic Society, which consists of about 900 members.

A portion of the Duke of Brunswick's jewels, consisting of the jewelled orders of the various European Courts, have been sold by auction by Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons.

The Royal Botanic Society of London will give an evening fete and special exhibition in its gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday next.

A conversazione was given on Wednesday evening by the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, at their house in Pall-mall East, and was largely attended.

A dinner was given on Monday night to Paschal Grousset and the other escaped Communists at the Cleveland Assembly Rooms, by their friends and sympathisers resident in London.

Under the auspices of the Grocers' Company, which has given £20,000 for the purpose, the foundation was laid of a new wing to the London Hospital last Saturday. With this addition, the establishment will contain a hundred beds.

A dinner took place at the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday afternoon, in connection with the Licensed Victuallers' School, Lambeth. Mr. J. H. Foster presided, and there was a large muster of members of the trade and their friends.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., has been presented, at his residence at Ramsgate, with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, in acknowledgment of his philanthropic efforts on behalf of the oppressed in many foreign countries.

The *City Press* states that the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., who was one of the guests at Merchant Taylors' on Mid-summer Day, dined with the same company on the occasion of the jubilee of George III. in 1810.

The copyright of the late Signor Guglielmo's popular song, "The Lover and the Bird," realised £716 at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's sale, on Monday, the purchasers being Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, of Hanover-square.

Mr. J. L. Toole, the popular comedian, was entertained at a banquet at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday night in anticipation of his approaching departure for America. The Earl of Rosebery presided, and the dinner was attended by a large number of gentlemen of public note.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, the Royal Colonial Institute held its annual meeting, at the society's rooms, on Tuesday. The report noted with satisfaction the increasing interest that is manifested in the objects of the institute. The council was re-elected.

The first of the series of statues of distinguished statesmen which it is proposed to place in the ornamental gardens, Parliament-square, is now nearly completed, and on Tuesday the full-size figure in bronze of the late Lord Derby—the work of Mr. Noble—was hoisted on to its pedestal.

The lion over the entrance-gates of Northumberland House was safely lowered on Thursday afternoon, the operation being witnessed with much apparent interest by numerous spectators. The lion is destined for one of the Duke of Northumberland's residences in the country.

Early on Sunday morning Mr. Baker, surgeon, of Junction-road, Upper Holloway, being restless and unable to sleep, went to his surgery in the dark to obtain a composing draught, but unfortunately took a dose of carbolic acid by mistake. Soon afterwards he was taken ill, and died.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, in presiding, on Tuesday, at the half-yearly meeting of the Crystal Palace shareholders, called attention to the manifold facts showing that the palace maintained its reputation as a place of high-class public entertainment, adding that last week's Handel Festival had been the most successful of the series.

On Monday the Lord Mayor received a last contribution of £2411 19s. 2d. (making in all £8641) from the inhabitants of Liverpool, £317 13s. 11d. from Kendal, and £293 12s. from Halifax, in aid of the Bengal Famine Fund. His Lordship has also received, through Messrs. Coutts and Co., £500 from "J. W." in aid of the fund.

The annual inspection of the Corps of Commissionaires was made in St. James's Park on Sunday morning, by the Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty. His Royal Highness expressed to Captain Walter, the founder of the corps, his entire satisfaction with the appearance of the men.

At the Royal United Service Institution, yesterday week, Colonel Sir Frederick Goldsmid read a paper on certain roads between Turkestan and India independent of the Oxus or of any Oxus boundary. The chair was taken by Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who introduced Sir Frederic Goldsmid, for whose accuracy he said he could vouch.

A dinner was given by the Corporation of Trinity House, last Saturday, to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Lord Chancellor, several of her Majesty's Ministers, and many persons variously distinguished. Mr. Disraeli and the Duke of Cambridge were unavoidably absent.

At the annual meeting of the Roman Catholic Union held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday week, the Duke of Norfolk presiding, the Rev. Father Laing said he considered the time was now come when they should cease to identify themselves with any political party, whether Radical, Whig, or Conservative. They must now have a policy of their own. A resolution to that effect was ultimately accepted as one of the points for the consideration of the union.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have issued invitations to a dinner in the Egyptian Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., to the brethren of the Trinity House Corporation, the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the London School Board, the Thames Conservancy Board, and other guests. Her Majesty's Ministers will be entertained there on the following Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

A party of forty-five Eton boys, escorted by several of the masters, visited the department of Greek and Roman antiquities, British Museum, on Thursday week, a holiday having been granted them for that purpose by Dr. Hornby. Mr. Newton, the keeper of the Greek and Roman antiquities, conducted the party through his department, giving a brief exposition of the principal objects of interest.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 93,687, of whom 33,074 were indoor and 60,613 outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures showed a decrease of 7130, 11,312, and 30,211 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 579, of whom 373 were men, 153 women, and 53 children under sixteen.

At the fortieth annual meeting of the Statistical Society, on Tuesday—Dr. W. Guy presiding—it was reported that there had been an unusual loss of members during the year through death and other causes. The income showed a surplus of £375. It was announced that the subject for the Howard Medal prize essay of 1875 would be the State of the Rural Dwellings of the Poor, and their Sanitary Improvement since the Middle of the Last Century.

The Lord Mayor, on Saturday, distributed the prizes gained by the pupils of Emmanuel School and St. Margaret's Technical Day School, Westminster. The latter school is the first established under the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, whereby the Emmanuel and other Hospital Schools in Westminster were abolished, and a boarding-school, called "Emmanuel School," and two day schools, each for 300 boys, in the respective parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, were constituted. Lord Hatherley and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., took part in the proceedings.

At the London School Board meeting on Wednesday the Rev. John Rogers submitted a scheme for raising the qualifications of pupil teachers. It provided that they should not be engaged under fifteen years of age, or until they had passed under the highest standard in the code, with geography, history, and algebra as extra subjects. Mr. Rogers also thought it desirable that all teachers, after quitting the training college, should keep up their studies by matriculating at the London University. His proposal was referred to the schools management committee.

The Premier received a large number of Conservative Peers at his official residence in Downing-street on Monday afternoon. Upwards of one hundred were present.—Lord Hampton presided, on Wednesday, at the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The report adopted at the meeting stated that during the past year twenty-two associations had been affiliated to the union; and it expressed great satisfaction concerning the Conservative victories at the late general election.

There were 2228 births and 1216 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 5 above and the deaths 167 below the average. There was 1 death from smallpox, 22 from measles, 34 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever. The 23 deaths referred to fever were 18 below the average. The deaths from diarrhoea, which had been 22, 39, and 56 in the three previous weeks, further rose to 68 last week, and exceeded the average by 7; 55 were of infants under 1 year of age. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 327 and 333, were 336 last week, and were 17 below the average. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature was 57.4 deg., and was 3.6 deg. below the average for the corresponding period of fifty years.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, at the Mansion House, the town clerk read a letter which the Lord Mayor had received from Baroness Burdett-Coutts in reply to one in which he communicated to her a recent resolution of the Court on the subject of Columbia Market. The Baroness said that resolution was conceived in the generous spirit in which the Corporation in the first instance accepted the market. She understood that the Corporation, prior to any further dealing with the market, offered to restore it to her if she desired to resume the possession of it, in the hope that she might be able to carry out her original plans. Her best thanks were due to the Lord Mayor and the Corporation for the frankness and courtesy with which they had treated her in making that offer. Inasmuch (she added) as she still had a great hope that she might be able to effect her object, she would follow the example set her by the Corporation, and frankly at once accept the offer to retransfer the market to her, in order that she might make another attempt to carry out successfully her original intention.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Lord Chancellor has recommended the grant of a patent of precedence to Mr. Serjeant Robinson, and the appointment of the following barristers to the post of Queen's Counsel:—Mr. Aldborough Henniker, Mr. Talfourd Salter, Mr. Henry Rowcliffe, Mr. W. Ambrose, Mr. J. Morgan Howard, and Mr. John Edwards.

Admiral Burton has been found guilty of slandering Sir Reginald Barnewell in series of anonymous letters written to different people, and was recommended to mercy on account of his age. The Lord Chief Justice, before whom the case was tried, said he could scarcely believe that an officer and a gentleman could have recourse to so despicable a practice unless his mind were affected; his Lordship deferred judgment.

Mr. Prust, a commercial traveller, who brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against Miss Godden, gained the cause (if gained it can be called), yesterday week, in the Court of Common Pleas. Lord Coleridge, in summing up, said there were many things which a man had a legal right to do, and yet that he ought not to do; and the question was what sort of opinion the jury would form of the man who had brought this case into court, and what amount of damages they would give him if they thought that the contract had been broken by the defendant. The verdict was for the plaintiff, damages one farthing, and the Judge refused to certify for costs.

Heavy damages were given last week, in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, against a sub-inspector of constabulary for using excessive violence in handcuffing a man whom he had arrested, and against whom the charge made by the constable had been dismissed. The jury awarded the complainant £150.

A verdict for £1000 has been given by a special jury, in the Court of Exchequer, to the plaintiff in an action to recover on a policy of insurance taken out by Dr. Beasley in the British Imperial Insurance Association. The question turned on the right of the insurer to travel to New Zealand; and it was shown that he possessed this right by agreement.

An action for breach of promise to marry was heard, on Thursday, at the Sheriffs' Court. Judgment having been allowed by default, the duty of the Court was to assess the amount of compensation to be awarded in an action by Miss Frances Poyer Saunders, living at Pembroke, against Thomas Simon, a theological student, now at Spring-hill College, near Birmingham. The jury assessed the damages at £250.

At the Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday morning, the case of George Sharman Snellgrove and James Play Leech, merchants of Mark-lane and Alexandria, came before Mr. Registrar Murray under the following circumstances:—Mr. F. Knight asked for leave to file a petition for liquidation, the petition being signed by Mr. Snellgrove alone in the name of the firm and with the authority of Mr. Leech, the partner at Alexandria. His Honour thought the petition might be filed, though signed by one partner only in the name of the firm and with the authority of the foreign partner. The liabilities are estimated at £300,000; assets not yet ascertained, but believed to be considerable.—The *Bolton Chronicle* announces the suspension of Messrs. John Sharples and Son, cotton-spinners, of Prospect Mills, Bolton, with liabilities estimated at £197,000. A petition for liquidation has been filed on their behalf, and the books are in the hands of Messrs. Lees and Graham, accountants, of Manchester. Mr. John J. Graham, of that firm, has been appointed receiver and manager of the estate.—On Wednesday the case of Messrs. Snellgrove and Leech, merchants, of Mark-lane, and of Alexandria, came before Mr. Registrar Murray. The liabilities are estimated at £300,000.

An action for libel, in which damages were laid at £10,000, has been begun in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench by Mr. Callan, M.P. for Dundalk, against Mr. O'Reilly Dease. The ground of libel occurred in a correspondence published by Mr. Dease relative to his late contest for Louth. Mr. Callan's opposition to him on that occasion he attributed to disappointment at having certain supplies stopped which Mr. Callan had previously been receiving as a paid canvasser.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, Charles M'Grady, a ticket-of-leave man, who was concerned with two others in a daring watch robbery from a gentleman in Regent-street, had several previous convictions proved against him, and was sentenced to two years' penal servitude. Five young men were tried for a brutal assault on a policeman named Day, near St. Martin's-lane, on the night of the 15th and 16th ult. The constable had been interfering to stop a fight, and he was knocked down by the prisoners and cruelly beaten and kicked by them. They were all found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of hard labour, from nine months to two years.

Eugene Marchaud, alias Du Bois, has been committed at the Mansion House for making false declarations in order to obtain a certificate of naturalisation.—Albert Esser, a German, who had been arrested in New York, was charged on Tuesday with forgery and uttering bankers' cheques to the amount of £1370. He had been in the service of Mr. Klassen, seed merchant, whose signature he counterfeited so skilfully that no less than ten forged cheques were paid at Glynn and Co.'s. At the time of his arrest he had £770 upon him.

George Edgar Conduit, about thirty years of age, and described as a cashier, pleaded guilty, at Worship-street, on Monday, to having embezzled £169 received by him on account of Messrs. Rickett, Smith, and Co., coal merchants. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At Worship-street Police Court, on Saturday, a lamentable affair was investigated, the main fact being that Angelina Hoy, in service at Kingsland, has been killed by a shot from a revolver fired by a lad ten years of age. The weapon had, it appears, been left loaded on a mantelpiece. Incidentally it was stated that the poor girl was, about a fortnight ago, secretly married. "Death from misadventure" was the verdict given by the Coroner's jury on Monday in the case. Henry Moxon, assistant to Mr. de Saxe, the employer of the deceased, identified the pistol as his property, and told a story about noises in the houses, as of thieves, which had caused him not only to load the pistol, but to leave it charged in readiness against another alarm.

Twenty-five stripes with a cat-o'-nine-tails were, yesterday week, administered to Joseph Tuttell, in Newgate, he having been convicted of robbery with violence, and sentenced to a flogging and seven years' penal servitude. The cur's skin being tenderer than his conscience, he roared "Murder!" at the first lash, and continued to cry out a great deal till the prescribed number of lashes had been given him.

An inquest was held in Salford, yesterday week, on the body of a lad named Woodcock, sixteen years of age, who committed suicide the day before by cutting his throat. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was in an unsound state of mind.

Two seamen—named Andrew Robinson and William Wright—have been convicted before the stipendiary magistrate at Hull, of smuggling 29 lb. of tobacco and cigars, value £9 1s., on the steamer Tiger, from Hamburg, and fined £100 each. Two Germans have been fined for like offences.

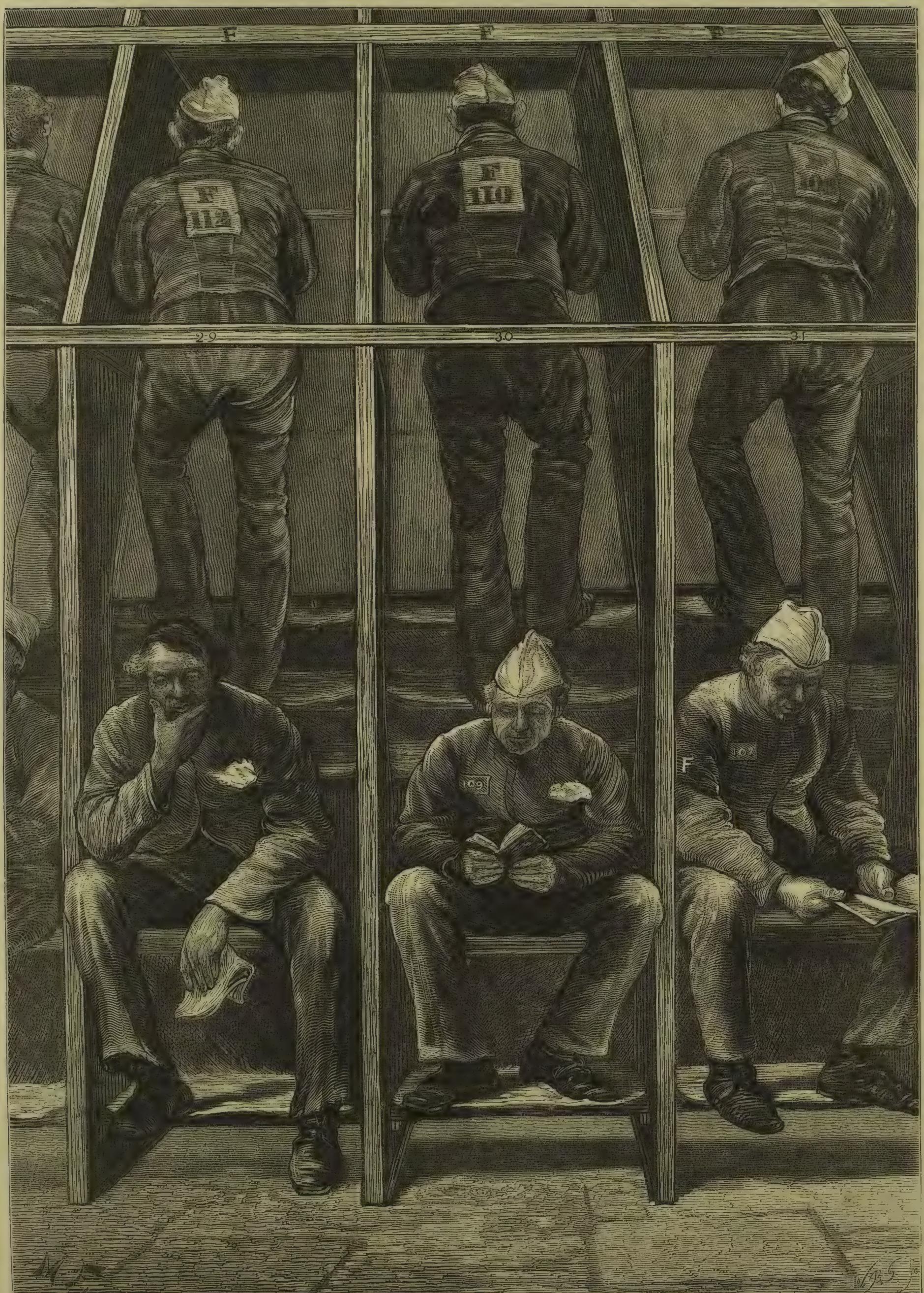
Mary Rostron and Elizabeth and Ann Mercer, married women, were charged at Blackburn, on Tuesday, with seven cases of housebreaking and six cases of larceny. Housebreaking had been going on in the Dudley district for the past two years, and many working men's houses had been stripped of wearing apparel. Till now the vigilance of the police had been eluded. Property worth £20 had been recovered. The prisoners were committed for trial at the Preston Sessions.

John Shirden, aged thirty-five, an Irishman, recently discharged from the Royal Artillery, was, on Tuesday, committed for trial at the Herts Assizes for the wilful murder of Richard Neale, at Watford. The prisoner committed a brutal assault upon a lad with whom he and the deceased were at work, and, being pursued by Neale, he stabbed him to the heart.

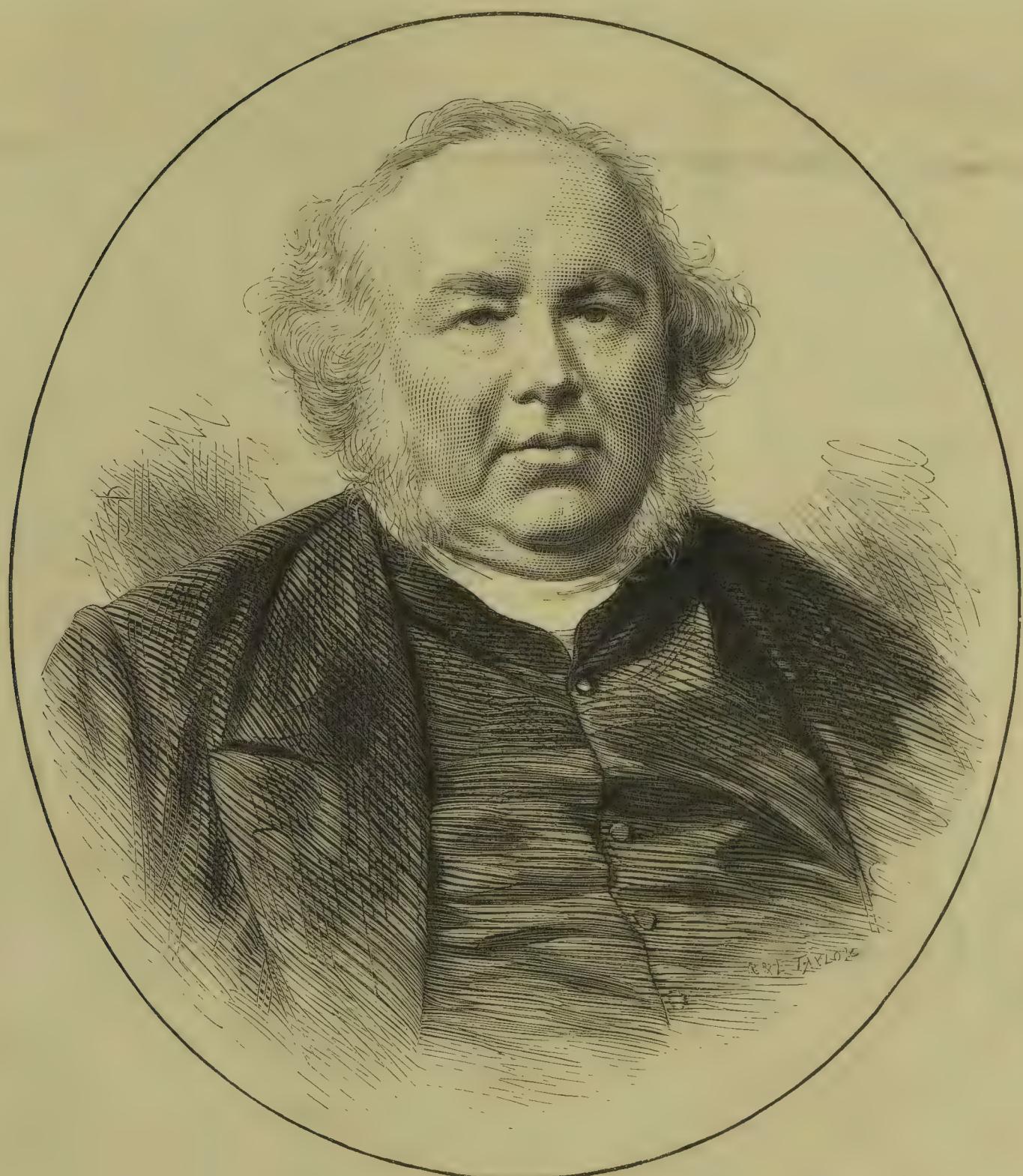
At the Cambridge summer sessions, on Wednesday, the Recorder, Mr. J. R. Bulwer, Q.C., was presented by the Mayor, Mr. J. Death, with a pair of white gloves, there being no prisoners to try. This is the first maiden session (the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent states) that has occurred in the borough.

Sentence of death has been passed by Lord Neaves, in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, upon Martin Gilboy, who was found guilty of the murder of a miner named William Armstrong, at the village of Bonnyrigg.

For the murder of her infant grandson, a deed avowedly perpetrated with the mere object of making the hearts of the father and mother ache, Frances Stewart, a woman advanced in years, was hanged on Monday morning in Newgate Gaol.



SKETCHES IN THE CLERKENWELL HOUSE OF CORRECTION: THE TREADWHEEL.



THE LATE JULES JANIN.



"THE GIANTS' TOMB," IN THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

JULES JANIN.

The death of this clever and popular French writer, in the seventieth year of his age, was announced last week. Jules Gabriel Janin was the son of an advocate at St. Etienne, in the department of the Loire. He was educated at the College of St. Louis le Grand, in Paris; but, instead of a regular profession, took to writing satirical articles, in the *Figaro* and other papers, against the Government of the Restoration. The *Quotidienne* and the *Messager des Chambres* in turn employed him for these political squibs, when he was little above twenty years of age. He then directed his lively genius to a mixture of amusing personalities with a gossiping species of literary criticism. In this department he excelled; at first in the *Revue de Paris*; afterwards in the *feuilleton*, or light-reading article at the bottom of the page, which, during nearly forty years, he contributed weekly to the *Journal des Débats*. Theatrical matters were the subject, here, of his particular attention. But he wrote many other successful things—one of the first being a ludicrous parody on Victor Hugo's historical, rhapsodic, and philosophical romances, in 1829, entitled "The Dead Donkey and the Guillotined Woman." A novel called "The Confession," and another, "Barnave," were soon afterwards produced by him. He also wrote sketches of tours in France; essays of literary biography upon the lives and writings, among others, of Mirabeau and Lord Byron; a few short tales, and many descriptive reports or "special correspondent's letters" for the Paris journals. We recollect one, separately reprinted and translated, upon the London Exhibition of 1851. An abridged translation of Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe" was edited by Jules Janin, and he sometimes contributed to the *Athenaeum* a commentary upon the French literature of the day. His marriage, in 1841, to a rich heiress, placed him in comfortable circumstances, and his sociable humour gained him a large circle of friends.

The portrait is from a photograph by Bertall, of Paris.

ANTIQUITIES OF SARDINIA.

Readers inclined to care for the comprehensive study of archaeology may have been struck by a series of letters which Captain S. P. Oliver, R.A., addressed to the *Athenaeum*, a year and a half ago, from different coasts and islands of the Mediterranean. He had under his consideration some of Mr. James Fergusson's views concerning the origin and significance of rude stone monuments belonging to pre-historic nations in Europe. Captain Oliver, for this purpose, carefully examined many such relics of the remote past, as well in the Levant as in Malta, in Sardinia and Corsica, in Tuscany and other parts of Italy, and the neighbouring countries. These he compared with those of Celtic origin in Brittany and in the western and northern parts of Great Britain. We do not here enter into any topics of conjectural theoretic controversy; but Captain Oliver has favoured us with permission to copy, in our Engraving, one of his sketches made in December, 1872, at St. Baingu, near Borore and Macomer, in the island of Sardinia. The object of curiosity here is called by the natives Sepoltura de is Gigantes, and seems to be of a true sepulchral character. In the same neighbourhood are several other similar combinations of stones, which surround, in each instance, a low oblong mound or barrow, inclosing a kist-væn or receptacle formed of stone slabs buried upright in the ground. This receptacle was 20 ft. or 30 ft. long and 4 ft. or 5 ft. wide, and seems to have been covered with flat capstones. At the head and foot of the sepulchre are two much larger upright stone slabs, artificially worked; and one of these appears standing in the view we have engraved. Near this place, at Borore, Captain Oliver found a true dolmen, consisting of an unhewn flat stone, 10 ft. long and 6 ft. wide, supported on six uprights, 2 ft. to 3 ft. high, and sometimes used as a shelter for herdsmen.

THE COLDBATH-FIELDS TREADWHEEL.

In our notice, last week, of two other features or apartments of the Middlesex House of Correction, in Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell, the treadmill or treadwheel got its share of description. Looking at the illustration drawn and engraved for the present Number, it is needless to remember our explanation of the manner in which half the men and boys supposed to be undergoing this penal labour are allowed to sit idle, during every second quarter of an hour, while the other half of them mount the steps for an equal space of time. It is, therefore, only fifteen minutes' continuous exertion that is ever imposed upon any one of these deserving public servants, who is sure of being indulged directly afterwards with fifteen minutes' entire and profound repose. The whole time devoted in the "working" day to this judicious alternation of toil and rest in the prison wheel-yard is but six hours and a half at Clerkenwell, making three hours and a quarter the total amount of daily endurance; and their operations are wholly suspended for a full hour at noon to attend to the more urgent business of dinner. In the City of London House of Correction, at Holloway, the wheel is kept going two hours longer; but the alternate relief system is employed there, as well as in the Clerkenwell prison. We are informed by an unconvicted, and possibly not criminal, person of our acquaintance who has been on the treadwheel, that he did not feel

it more fatiguing than to go up a common ladder, but rather less fatiguing, because the arms and chest are not put to the toil of an actual ascent. The lower limbs and the back endure a strain which becomes irksome after many steps, and there are forty-eight steps in a minute.

It seems an ill-contrived means of inuring the prisoners to any real labour, such as they would have to perform if ever they chose to earn an honest living. The turning of a wheel by hand, or the working of a hand-crank, is certainly more healthful and better calculated to form an energetic bodily habit, which is, after all, one of the main points in the moral reformation of petty thieves and sneaking larcenists, the majority of our criminals in town. We glance again, in parting, at the six disgraced individuals who figure in our Artist's sketch. Three of them standing up, whose names we know not, but who are here designated F 108, F 110, and F 112, have their backs just now turned towards us, and while in that posture we shall refrain from saying a word against them. As for Nos. 107, 109, and 111, who are seated below, two of them are reading a good book, while the last is meditating, let us hope and trust, upon the means of grace whereby he may become a better man. All that is very well; but we seriously doubt whether any of these six, or of the 684 at one time mustered in the wheel-yard, is in a fair way to learn the true dignity, the beauty, and the blessed safety of honest labour. What pedant of a former administrative school was the inventor of this absurd machine? He should have had it called by his own name, as that of Dr. Guillotin was bestowed on the French decapitating machine of death.

MR. BOUCICAULT'S NEW PLAY.

In the desert of the present theatrical season, to which we have alluded in our theatrical article, there is a rose, and it has been planted by Mr. Boucicault on the stage of the Gaiety. The new comedy (which is altered from Octave Feuillet's "La Tentation") is entitled "Led Astray." Though of Parisian origin, it is a thoroughly healthy work, and, as now adapted, "works" well. It is nominally in six acts, but might be more appropriately stated to be in six scenes. The fourth and fifth are properly but one act. The present arrangement, however, saves the inconvenience of a carpenter's scene, to which most people would prefer the superfluous drop one. The basis of the play is psychological, and treats, in a very efficient style, of the various phases of female character and disposition. Armande (Miss Helen Barry), the wife of a Norman noble, has a craving for sympathy, and is always seeking for consolation for the fancied or other wrongs which she imagines she suffers from the humorous indifference of her husband, Rodolphe Chandoce (Mr. Charles B. Thorne). The latter is well aware of her foible, makes of it a topic for mirth, and plays with it cheerfully, being confident of her fidelity. Rodolphe is happy in the possession of a friend Hector (described in the bills as "nobody in particular"), who is very serviceable to young ladies, and acts as "the family poodle." These two parts are supported by the American actors whom Mr. Boucicault brought with him to make their débuts in his new play. Both are well-trained performers, abounding in stage-confidence, and capable of justifying their assumption. One of them, however, has an American accent, which we trust he will be able in time to subdue. Armande is a great novel reader, and she becomes fascinated with a romance, the author of which afterwards makes her acquaintance. His craving for sympathy is as great as her own, though in a different way; and he supposes that he has inspired his admirer with a passion for himself. It is, however, on her part only an "innocent flirtation"; yet it leads to a duel between him and her supposed lover, in which Rodolphe is wounded. Nevertheless, he gives to George de Lesparre (such is the name of the romantic writer) his worthless life. This character is well supported by Mr. Edmund Leathes. The reconciliation of Armande with her noble husband is brought about by means of a pleasing episode in the plot. Rodolphe has a daughter by a former wife, the simple-hearted Mathilde (Miss Amy Roselle), who cherishes a secret passion for Hector, and to whom she is ultimately affianced. The final scene, in which their mutual affection is developed, and sanctioned by her father, is exceedingly pretty, and is much to the credit of Miss Roselle, who acts it with charming naïveté. Nothing could go better than every scene of this piece, which is decidedly one of Mr. Boucicault's best productions. The new scenery, by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, is both appropriate and beautiful. The success of the new play was unequivocal—a success equally honourable to the author and his audience.

This year's autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the date has been fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 22, and four following days.

The Earl of Rosebery has accepted the office of President of the Social Science Congress, to be held at Glasgow from Sept. 30 to Oct. 7 next. The appointments in the various departments are now complete. Lord Moncrieff will preside over that of Jurisprudence; Lord Napier and Ettrick, Education; the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P., Health; Sir George Campbell, Economy; and Mr. Frederic Hill will take the chair in the section devoted to the Repression of Crime.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The polling for the borough of Galway, consequent upon the unseating of Mr. O'Donnell, took place on Monday, and was quietly conducted. Large bodies of police were early brought into the town. The declaration of the poll showed that 726 votes had been recorded for Dr. Ward, the Home-Rule candidate, and only 288 for Mr. Monahan, Q.C., who came forward in the Liberal interest.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of Launceston took place on Wednesday, when three gentlemen were duly proposed and seconded—Mr. John Dingley (Liberal), and Mr. James Henry Deakin and Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C. (Conservatives). There was thus an unexpected change in the political position at the last moment, Mr. Drinkwater having withdrawn in favour of Mr. Dingley, who, as a local banker and solicitor, is well known and widely popular. The polling was fixed for Friday (yesterday).—Colonel Deakin, the unseated member for Launceston, has been presented with a silver cup by a portion of his late constituents as a testimony of their goodwill and sympathy in the circumstances under which the election was declared void.

The petition filed by Sir Ivor Guest, Bart., against the return of the Hon. Evelyn Ashley for Poole has been withdrawn.

The Newport (Monmouthshire) Liberals, at an influential meeting, on Tuesday, presented Mr. H. D. Pochin with a costly silver épée for his services to the party in contesting the representation of Monmouth Boroughs at the last election.

The trial of the Stroud election petitions began on Thursday.

THE HARVEIAN ORATION.

The annual Harveian oration was delivered at the College of Physicians, Pall-mall East, on Saturday last, by Dr. West. Sir George Burrows presided, and amongst those present were Lord Coleridge and Archbishop Manning. The lecturer began by a sketch of the life and career of Harvey, to whose genius he paid a glowing tribute.

After touching on the minuteness and intensity of his powers of research, Dr. West said that his whole mind and heart were devoted to his favourite pursuits. He did not care for wealth or favour; but, on the other hand, he did care for home and friendship, for the love of his relations and friends. The knowledge he obtained he was equally ready to impart, while sympathy and love for his fellow-men were amongst his most prominent characteristics. A member of the Roman Catholic Church, and sincerely devoted to his faith, he was also an earnest and devoted patriot. A notice of Harvey's academical career led Dr. West to an interesting sketch of the University of Padua, to which, after leaving Cambridge, Harvey resorted for the further pursuit of his studies. At that time this University was one of the first medical schools in Europe. Of the eminent Fabricius Harvey became first the pupil, then the friend, and ultimately the successor in the professorial chair. It was from the influence of the spirit which marked the great revival of letters and science in the sixteenth century that Harvey derived his inspiration. We had no means of telling what foreshadowings of his great discovery were present to Harvey's mind at Padua; but there was reason to think that the problem of the circulation of the blood was even then present to his mind. After residing in Padua he settled in London, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1604.

Some interesting details of the professional life of Harvey were then given by the learned lecturer, who, after noticing the principal anatomical discoveries made by him or his contemporaries, next proceeded to describe the extent of the knowledge of the circulation of the blood which existed, or at all events the ideas which prevailed on the subject, before Harvey made his great discovery. The exact character of that discovery was then pointed out with professional and scientific precision; Dr. West, at the same time, stating that it was impossible to fix the exact date at which it was made. It was, however, known that he taught the circulation of the blood so early as 1615, although he did not give to the world full details on the subject until 1628, when he was fifty years of age. It might be asked what was the use of the discovery of the circulation of the blood. It could not be said that human life was directly prolonged or human suffering directly alleviated by it, but its indirect results as the basis of a correct knowledge of the heart and circulation could not be overrated.

In conclusion, a warm eulogy was paid to the benefactors of the college, who had left to it scant possessions of money or lands, but a glorious inheritance of famous names and examples.

Dr. West was warmly cheered at the conclusion of the ceremony.

The annual meeting of the northern branch of the British Medical Association was held, on Tuesday, at South Shields, under the presidency of Dr. Legat, who delivered a long address in which he spoke on several medical subjects, dwelling on the importance of strict observance of sanitary measures as tending to the advancement of public health. He favoured the appointment of a medical officer of health, and strongly condemned the admission of women into medical colleges and their practising as doctors. In the evening the members dined together. The next annual meeting is to be held at Darlington.

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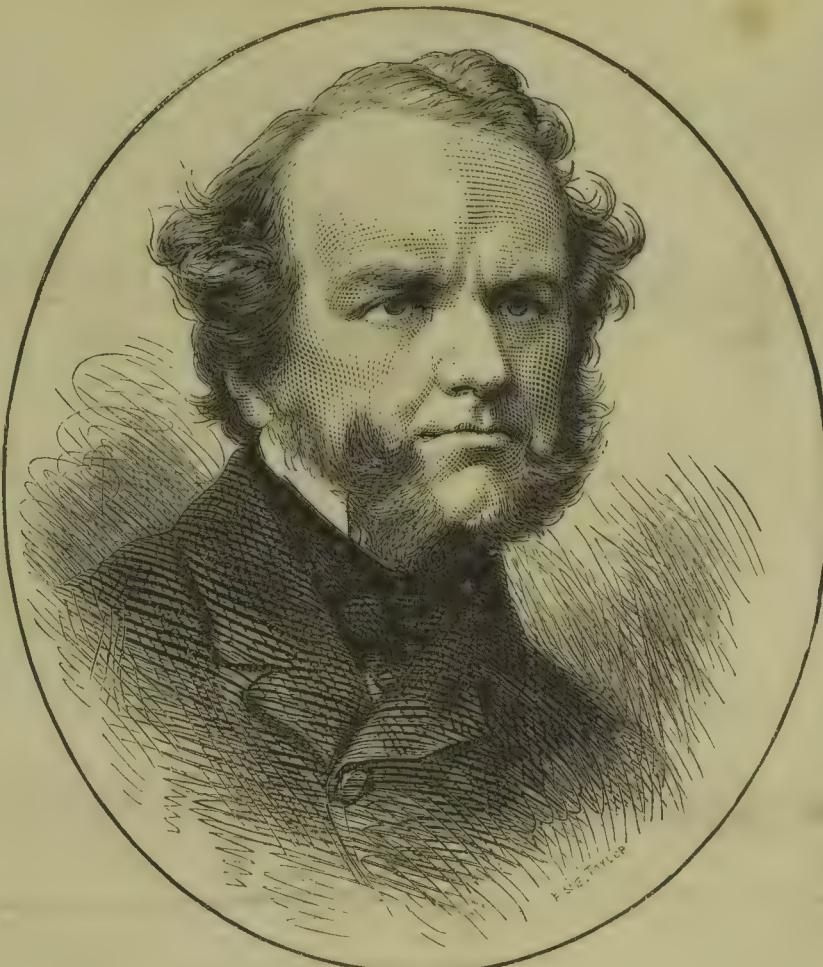
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THE LATE

MR. HOWARD STAUNTON.

The sudden death of this accomplished literary scholar and eminent master of the science of chessplaying was mentioned with sincere regret in our last week's paper. He was found dead in his library chair, on Monday week ; and it appears from a post-mortem examination that he died of heart disease. His age was about sixty-four. He was educated at Oxford, but never practised any other profession than that of writing, and devoted his chief study to the English dramatists of the Elizabethan age. With Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher he was most intimately acquainted, and with all the antiquarian lore of their time. His sagacity in conjectural emendations of a corrupted text was generally admitted. Between 1857 and 1860 he was employed on the edition of Shakspeare published by Messrs. Routledge, which is, next to "the Cambridge Shakspeare" of Messrs. Macmillan, still the best we have. In 1864 Mr. Staunton brought out his facsimile of the folio of 1623. His "Memorials of Shakspeare," and a series of articles, during the last two years, in the *Athenaeum*, have kept up his authority in this branch of English scholarship. He was an honorary member of the Shakspeare Society in Germany. Mr. Staunton was the author, too, of an historical and descriptive account of "The Great Schools of England," the second edition of which appeared in 1869. Mr. Staunton's fame as a chessplayer and scientific connoisseur of that game was still more widely known. In 1843 he accepted the challenge to play at Paris against M. de St. Amant, the champion of Europe, whom Mr. Staunton defeated. Many renowned victories at the chess-table increased his reputation during the next seven years. His books upon this subject are "The Chess-Player's Handbook," 1847 ; and "Chess Praxis," which formed part of Bohn's Scientific Library ; with "The Chess Tournament," a collection of notable games ; "The Chessplayer's Chronicle," commenced 1841 ; and a controversial pamphlet of 1852, in defence of the London Chess Club. His report of the London Chess Tournament of 1851 was translated into German. Our readers will not forget that Mr. Staunton was during many years, and to the week of his death, editor of that column in the *Illustrated London News* which is occupied with this most intellectual and instructive pastime. It is, however, upon his merits and labours in preserving and in elucidating the noblest works of our national literature that we prefer to rest his claim upon public esteem. An occasion is likely to present itself for the official recognition of this claim, inasmuch as Mr. Staunton had, shortly before his death, found himself justified in asking her Majesty's Government to put his name on the list of



THE LATE MR. HOWARD STAUNTON.

literary pensioners. It may, perhaps, be thought a graceful exercise of the Queen's kindness to bestow this sort of favour upon Mr. Staunton's widow. He married the relict of the late Mr. W. D. Nethersole, solicitor, of Essex-street.

THE SEAMEN'S CHILDREN'S NURSERY.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, as we mentioned last week, opened the new Infant Nursery and Mission-Room for the families of seamen, in connection with St. Paul's Church, Wellclose-square, London Docks. This church was founded in 1846, when the corner-stone was laid by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort ; and nearly 300,000 seamen, with their wives and children, have attended

its services. The Vicar is the Rev. Daniel Greatorex. The schools adjoining the church were opened in 1870 by the Prince and Princess of Wales. They give accommodation and instruction to a thousand children. The new building is designed to receive eighty infants, and it will include dwelling-rooms for the nurses, and a large room for the "mothers' meetings," in which the women learn to make clothing for their children and to tend them properly.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on Tuesday week, gave much pleasure to the inhabitants of this district. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady Mary Butler, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, and Captain Ramsay, R.N., first visited the Sailors' Home, in the same neighbourhood. At the new school buildings they were met by the Bishop of Rochester, the Rev. Dr. Greatorex, Vicar, Alderman Sir Thomas White, Mr. Sheriff Johnson, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, the Hon. C. W. Fremantle, Deputy-Governor of the Mint, Mr. Ritchie, M.P., and other gentlemen. The London Artillery Company and the Tower Hamlets Volunteers furnished a guard of honour. Their bands played the National Anthem and the Russian National Hymn when the Royal Duke and Duchess entered the marquee where the company assembled.

An address to his Royal Highness, stating the history and prospects of the Seamen's Mission at the London Docks, was first read by the Vicar. The Duke of Edinburgh replied, expressing his interest in the work, and hoping its best success. Prayers were offered by the Bishop, and the eighth Psalm was sung by the church choir.

The Duke and Duchess were then conducted over the new building, which his Royal Highness declared to be opened. A number of young ladies, one after another, approached the Duchess, bearing purses of money they had collected in aid of the school building fund. These were presented by them, as shown in our illustration, to her Royal Highness, who afterwards delivered the money to the Vicar. The Bishop pronounced a benediction, and the National Anthem was sung. There was a flower-show and bird-show in the grounds belonging to the schools, which the Duke and Duchess inspected. Their Royal Highnesses were entertained by the committee with a luncheon ; where among the guests, in addition to those named, were Earl and Countess Brownlow, Lady Selborne and the Hon. Miss Palmer, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate, the Bishop of Goulburn, Lady Adderley, Lady Rose Weigall, and the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Locke King. The Bishop of Rochester presided, and proposed, after the Queen's health, that of the Royal Princes and Princesses, to which the Duke of Edinburgh responded. Their Royal Highnesses, on leaving the place, were greeted by the people with loyal affection.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT THE SEAMEN'S CHILDREN'S NURSERY, WELLCLOSE-SQUARE, LONDON DOCKS.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

We have seen, one after another, the narratives of Mr. H. M. Stanley, Mr. G. Henty, and Mr. Winwood Reade, to which is added that of Mr. F. Boyle. They were the correspondents of different newspapers—the *New York Herald*, the *Standard*, the *Times*, and the *Daily Telegraph*—during the late affair on the Gold Coast. Mr. Boyle's volume, published by Chapman and Hall, is *Through Fante-Land to Coomassie*, and is not the least interesting of the four mentioned. Now, in good time, we meet with Captain H. Brackenbury, R.A., who was assistant military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley. He produces an authentic history of the campaign. It is based on the despatches and the official documents belonging to the General and his staff. The leading members of the staff have given Captain Brackenbury their particular assistance in several departments. This *Narrative of the Ashanti War*, in two volumes (W. Blackwood and Sons), is therefore as complete and likely to be final as any work upon the subject. It is furnished with two good maps of the entire country, in a pocket out of which they can be taken for use; and with four or five sketch maps of the localities where certain actions took place. The author, who has been Professor of Military History at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is, of course, eminently qualified to describe such operations. He has the knowledge requisite to comprehend their plan, with the reasons for whatever modifying changes were required, as is always the case, by circumstances arising from day to day. His explanation, therefore, should at once put to silence the rather presumptuous and censorious comments of mere literary travellers, like Mr. Winwood Reade, the *Times*' correspondent. This writer, in his recent volume (published by Messrs. Smith and Elder), *Story of the Ashantee Campaign*, has taken Sir Garnet Wolseley to task for what he declares to be gross blunders and failures in the administration of the chief command.

One of the first charges brought against the Major-General by Mr. Winwood Reade is that of neglecting to attack the enemy in the neighbourhood of Abrakrampa, and contenting himself with the defence of the fortified village so ably conducted by Major Baker Russell. But it here appears that Sir Garnet had really no forces at that time—on Nov. 7—in a state fit for fighting. Three hundred marines and sailors, after marching ten miles from Cape Coast Castle to Assayboo, being as yet unaccustomed to the heat, and not properly clothed, were so exhausted that only half of them could go on another four miles; and the Fantees of Cape Coast Castle, who numbered 1000, were such cowards that nothing could be done with them. While the garrison of Abrakrampa—composed of West India negro soldiers, a few seamen and marines, and the Houssas and Kossos, with the native Abrahs—made a stout resistance to every attack, there were no means of taking the field outside with any effect.

The general result of Sir Garnet's strategy, beginning on Oct. 14 with the destruction of the seacoast villages from which the Ashantee army got its supplies at Mampon, was to drive the enemy out of the Gold Coast Protectorate, and fairly across the Prah, within six weeks. At the same time, the road, the fortified camps, and the transport of stores were made ready, by the third week in December, for the advance of the expected British troops. We cannot regard this as a failure, whatever Mr. Winwood Reade may think of it; and we follow with much satisfaction Captain Brackenbury's account of the details. It is true, beyond question, that most of the officers in charge of special departments, under Sir Garnet, showed abilities and energy rarely excelled in any military expedition. Colonel Colley, who organised the transport service, Major Home, directing the Engineers, Mr. O'Connor, Commissary of the Control Department, and Surgeons-Major Gore and Turton, besides those in command of troops, performed their arduous tasks in a manner that cannot be overpraised. But the General is entitled to due credit for the success of the whole plan. If there had been no battle of Amoafu, but an unopposed march from the Prah to Coomassie, his merit would have been quite as great as it is now acknowledged to be. But those later operations, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 5, were to drive home the nail which he had before skilfully adjusted.

It is, perhaps, worth while to notice how the statements of Captain Brackenbury, without consciously anticipating the strictures we notice, yet furnish an obvious justification, if any were needed, of Sir Garnet's acts upon several occasions. When he warned the King of Ashantee, in his letter of Jan. 2, that the Ashantee country would be invaded simultaneously by four different roads, his object was to induce the King to divide the Ashantee forces, instead of collecting them all upon the central road over the Adansi Hills. There are some grounds for believing that this object was virtually gained, and with not the less effect, though two of the proposed lines of attack could never be carried into execution, through the failure of Captain Butler's mission to the West Akims, and that of Captains Dalrymple and Moore to the Wassaws and Denkiras. The advance of Sir Garnet and that of Captain Glover upon their respective lines of attack would each probably have been met with greater opposition if the enemy's attention had not been divided by other hostile movements of approach.

Some fault has been found with the general orders for a reconnaissance during the march forward on Jan. 26 from Fommanah, that on entering a village, or meeting a party of natives, our troops should not be the first to fire. But it should be observed that the King of Adansi, in whose territory this rule was prescribed, had expressed a wish to secede from the Ashantee kingdom, and to come with his people under British protection. There were, indeed, numerous parties of the enemy holding some villages upon and near the road; and the King of Adansi's own men, at Adubiassie and at Borborassie, seem to have been in arms against us. But it was a matter of policy, as well as of humanity, to leave room for pacific dealings with a provincial ruler whose dominion lay between Coomassie and Prah-su. The lamented death of Captain Nicol, at Borborassie, might possibly have occurred as it did, if the fighting there had begun an hour earlier. On the other hand, if our troops had fiercely swept every native village with fire and sword, they would have risked a frightful outbreak of native vengeance.

As for the tactics of Sir Garnet in the battle of the 31st, it seems to us that a civilian totally unacquainted with warfare has no right to criticise them, as Mr. Winwood Reade pretends to do. The plan and mode of this memorable action, at Amoafu, under circumstances, we believe, scarcely ever before experienced by any regiments of the British Army, may be studied in Captain Brackenbury's history to advantage, with the aid of a small diagram and a sketch map. We note that the precise numbers of the troops engaged on our side that day at Amoafu were 1375 British soldiers, sailors, and marines, with 134 officers, and 708 native Africans; altogether, 2217; of whom only four were killed, but 194 were wounded; and 104 of these wounded were of the 42nd Highlanders, which lost also two of the men killed. In the battle at Ordahsu, on Feb. 4, immediately before the entry into Coomassie, we had about 1600 men engaged, British and natives, of whom two were killed and sixty-six wounded. The officers most distinguished for their leading part in these decisive conflicts were Sir Archibald

Alison and Colonel M'Leod; but all who were employed there, and everywhere else, it seems, throughout the campaign, did their part exceedingly well.

It must be confessed, however, that there is something to regret in the necessity for quitting Coomassie so hastily, as Sir Garnet did on Feb. 6, without either seeing the King or getting assured terms of peace. We should have been well satisfied if our army had found leisure to destroy the horrid temple of the Ashantee devil-worship at Bantama, where myriads of human sacrifices have been slain, during a century and a half, upon its altars and the tombs of Ashantee kings. Captain Brackenbury, indeed, says it would have been "an act of vandalism" to have demolished this stronghold of the most hideously cruel and fiendish superstition that ever afflicted mankind. We utterly disagree with him upon that question. It would be more candid on the part of those who undertake to explain the management of these transactions if they would own the real cause for not touching Bantama. The temple precinct, containing also the royal sepulchres and hoards of treasured gold, is a suburb of Coomassie, within a quarter of an hour's walk of the city. The Ashantees were there in force, resolved to defend the sanctuary of their diabolical religion. A struggle more deadly than that of Amoafu would have taken place on the approach of the white man. We should have crushed the enemy once more. But, then, several hundreds of wounded Englishmen and Scotchmen, besides those already on hand, must have been provided for. How were they to be carried down to the coast? If placed in hospital on land, in that climate and season, they would all die miserably. That is what Sir Garnet Wolseley was really afraid of. His time was up, the season had turned, the Ides of February had come. The rains were falling, the rivers were flooding, the malarious vapours were rising, and there was great peril in loitering another day or hour with such a charge of precious English lives.

The Major-General commanding did his best, we have no doubt; like an Englishman, he did his duty. As for Captain Glover, who came after him to Coomassie, finding peace already settled on the 12th, there remained nothing more for him then to do. But the opportunity was lost—most unfortunately, as we think—of abolishing by one stroke of righteous indignation the accursed system of heathen priesthood and ferocious tyranny which debases the finest of West African nations. All the missionary efforts of our busy religious societies—all the governing agencies of our Colonial Office—are less effectual in fifty years to deliver Africa from its moral bondage to the powers of darkness. Yet that beneficent blow was not struck, on Feb. 6, only because the arm of British power, on that day, was not stretched out quite far enough to accomplish what seems to have been its rightful mission at Coomassie.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Information concerning the true state and prospects of our English colonial settlements in the Southern hemisphere is highly desirable when it comes from reliable authors and in an intelligible form. Mr. W. H. L. Ranken's book on *The Dominion of Australia* (Chapman and Hall) is the best general treatise yet published upon the industrial and economic resources of the great island-continent, with its five separate provinces—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and West Australia. Its arrangement of the subject is novel, but rational and convenient, presenting in distinct chapters, with reference to the whole of Australia, special accounts of the different branches of industry, culture, and commercial wealth, for which great opportunities are there afforded. Sheep and cattle grazing, wool-growing, and the production of meat, hides, and tallow, with the system of squatting or leasing runs, and working stations, in the open lands as yet unpurchased, are discussed in one portion of Mr. Ranken's volume. Another part relates to agriculture properly so called—the growing of wheat, oats, and maize, of cotton and sugar, and the making of wine. These reviews of the pastoral and agricultural business of the five Australian provinces are very wisely preceded by an interesting descriptive sketch of the physical conditions of the entire continent. Its geological structure, the singular conformation of its surface, the meteorological effect of its position and shape amidst the neighbouring oceans, and the consequent peculiarities of its climate as well as of its soil, are clearly and forcibly delineated. The next division of Mr. Ranken's subject is the mineral products of Australia—gold, tin, copper, iron, and coal, more especially in the eastern provinces, yielding an apparently inexhaustible store of riches to the miner with the requisite capital and machinery for their extraction. New South Wales, in this respect, seems to be even more favoured by nature than Victoria, and ought, with its abundance of good coal and iron, to become one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world. The tropical climate of Northern Queensland, and of the North Australian territory, which is dependent, oddly enough, on the Government of South Australia, will scarcely be made available for sugar and cotton till the planters can obtain Indian or Chinese labour, that of the Polynesian islanders not being sufficient. Mr. Ranken's survey, therefore, of the commercial promise and real prosperity of Australia has, of necessity, a rather provisional character, and it is probable that great changes may take place within the next ten years. Wool and gold, but wool continuing still in the ascendant, now rule the fortunes of our Australasian empire, including New Zealand, of which Mr. Ranken has nothing to relate. His concluding chapters treat of Australian politics, legislation, and social life, which were lately portrayed with much vivacity by Mr. Anthony Trollope. Upon the standing feud between the "squatter," or capitalist renting a large extent of public land for a sheep-run, and the "free-selector," or small purchaser, who is allowed to take whatever plot of land he may choose to buy out of the vast tract leased to the squatter, Mr. Ranken has much to say; and he exposes the mischievous effects of these land-laws in New South Wales and Victoria. The peremptory right of purchasing land from Government, he contends, should be limited to estates approved by official survey for agricultural occupation of a certain class, and only in convenient situations. It appears, however, that the method of Australian sheep-farming is now undergoing an essential change, first, by the use of wire fencing around a smaller area, instead of employing a number of riding shepherds to keep the immense flocks in constant view; secondly, by the laying down of English or artificial grasses, with manuring, which is done chiefly on freehold estates. These economic improvements bid fair soon to put an end to the squatting system, and terminate the dispute between the aristocratic woolgrower and the yeoman would-be grower of wheat. The idea of a future political confederation of the Australian provinces, similar to that of British North America, has not yet been formally propounded. It seems to be worthy the best consideration of British and colonial statesmen. We had occasion, three years ago, to commend Mr. Charles Marshall's book, *The Canadian Dominion*, as a good general description of our American colonies, then recently joined in a legislative union. It is with equal satisfaction that we acknowledge Mr. Ranken's thorough per-

formance on *The Dominion of Australia*; and we strongly advise every Englishman (which means, also, the Scotchman and the Irishman) to study both these well-written volumes. So may we learn how wide, and rich, and fair, beyond the western and the southern and eastern seas, are the homes of happy promise for our industrious nation.

More suitable, we believe, than any part of the Australian mainland for the employment and residence of English middle-class families are the two large islands of New Zealand, distant from Australia above one thousand miles, in the South Pacific Ocean. Their colonial history, which is entirely separate from that of Australia, has too often been mingled with party strife and the jealousies of rival interests among the different founders of Auckland, Wellington, Nelson, and Canterbury. Mr. Alexander Kennedy's little book on *New Zealand* (Longmans) is written in a more impartial spirit than some preceding works upon the subject, though he does not withhold criticism of those acts of Governors and Ministers, Bishops and missionaries, and civil and military officers, which seem to have hindered the steady progress of the colony. His book has reached a second edition; and he promises to relate the settlement of Canterbury and Otago in a second volume. Mr. Kennedy resided many years at Auckland, as manager there of the Union Bank of Australia, and subsequently of the Bank of New Zealand.

We are indebted to Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill, the great outfitters of emigrant sea-passengers, and the proprietors of a fortnightly journal entitled *The Colonies*, for the very best statistical handbook of Australasian geography. This *Handbook for Australia and New Zealand* is a masterpiece of complete and concise statement of precise details, ascertained to the latest attainable dates. The compiler has set an example of agreeable and serviceable brevity in his few general remarks, combined with minute specification of particular facts; but he evidently knows all about the subject, and his opinions are highly judicious. A few small maps—one of each Australian province, one of Tasmania, and one of each of the two New Zealand islands—might with advantage be added, instead of the "Seasons" Chart of the World."

Where the man should go, after all, who is minded to leave his country for what he fancies to be his own good, must depend upon his personal condition, his means, habits, faculties, and wishes in the matter of working and manner of living. Some readers may be instructed, all may be entertained, by Mr. W. Stamer's two volumes, *The Gentleman Emigrant* (Tinsley Brothers), which relate to "his daily life, sports, and pastimes, in Canada, Australia, and the United States." The author has several times been in America. Those parts he seems to know best are New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the peninsula of Ontario, between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, which seems to be the best part of Canada; the northern districts of New York State, towards Lake Ontario; and some parts of the Middle States of the Union, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Except the two provinces first mentioned, the eastern-most of British America, which have a too severe climate, he commends the natural features of these districts, both in the loyal Canadian Dominion and in the Federal Republic. They offer, at the present time, good facilities of agricultural settlement; the climate is healthy, the scenery is attractive, there is ample sport at no cost but the loss of time, and market-towns or villages are not too distant. But the gentleman emigrant, with a wife and family, who means to try this kind of life, must have a capital of two or three, or better, of five thousand pounds, with which he may succeed in creating a valuable property for his children to inherit. There is, indeed, another type of gentleman emigrant—the single young man who means to rough it, and who will toil harder, and that cheerfully, for his own profit, than any rustic labourer in England has ever done for a master. This resolute and energetic bachelor is called *Ceclebs*, to distinguish him from Benedict, the married man settled in a ready-made farm near Toronto. *Ceclebs*, who has but £1000 or £1500 for his portion, buys a piece of wild woodland on the banks of a river in Nova Scotia, builds a log-hut with the aid of a tough old couple hired to serve him, and lives there very much like Robinson Crusoe. The plan of Mr. Stamer's book is to describe a visit to the respective abodes of Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, and of Mr. *Ceclebs*; how they manage to live, and how they enjoy their life. With regard to Australia, his advice to the gentleman emigrant, unless he be one with a very large capital or very strong connection, is very decidedly, *Don't go there!* and we have reason to believe that this advice is well founded. Australia—more especially New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland—will devour a moderate capital with amazing rapidity. And while the mere labourer can get very high wages, the man of educated intelligence can find no employment, nor even a safe investment for any little money he may possess. In New Zealand this is not so much the case; but Mr. Stamer does not seem to be acquainted with that colony. His descriptions of the sporting adventures he has witnessed in the North American forests are very pleasant. The intending agricultural colonist, indeed, must have his mind bent upon more serious occupations. The gun and the plough, or the angler's rod and the woodman's axe, should not divide this strength of mind and hand.

Captain Sir George Biddlecombe, Kt., C.B., has been awarded a Greenwich Hospital pension of £80 a year.

Notice has been issued that money orders issued after the end of the present month will remain payable for twelve clear calendar months; after which period they will, as at present, become forfeited.

The Channel squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Geoffrey Hornby, at Portland, is under orders to proceed on its annual cruise. It will first visit Milford Haven, and proceed thence to Liverpool.

The Queen has approved of the 96th Foot being permitted to bear upon its second or regimental colour the honours and distinctions formerly borne by the old 96th Foot, which was disbanded in the year 1818—viz., the Sphinx, with the word "Egypt," also the word "Peninsula."

On Tuesday the seventeenth annual exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Association was opened at West Ham Park, Stratford. There is a liberal prize list, upwards of £1700 being given by the society, besides £450 offered specially by the Stratford Corporation.

The following persons have been recommended by Mr. Disraeli to the Queen for Civil List pensions:—Lady C. Jackson, £100 per annum; Miss Eliza Meteyard, £40 per annum, in addition to £60 already per annum; Mr. R. H. Horne, £50 per annum; Miss Geraldine Jewsbury, £40 per annum.

By a large majority the Edinburgh presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, which met on Tuesday, resolved to petition against the bill for the abolition of patronage. A similar resolution was adopted by the Dunfermline United Presbyterian presbytery.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of the past week was the revival of Verdi's "Luisa Miller," which had not been given since its production at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1858; when Mdlle. Piccolomini represented the character of Luisa, Signor Giuglini that of Rodolfo, and Madame Albani that of the Duchess, Federica.

The opera was composed in 1849; before "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and "Un Ballo in Maschera," which works it has never equalled in power of attraction. The story is a free adaptation from Schiller's tragic play, "Kabale und Liebe," and deals largely in those horrors which Verdi appears to prefer as subjects for musical treatment. Love and jealousy; the suicide of the unhappy pair of lovers, the vengeance taken by the dying Rodolfo on his father's villainous steward, Wurm; the remorse of the Count and the despair of the other bereaved parent—form a collection of incidents of the old melodramatic school.

In some of the concerted pieces, particularly in the quintet "Fra mortali," and in the finale of the first act, there are signs of the same power that is apparent in the better known operas of the composer. Some of the solo music, too, has vigour and brilliancy; but the chief effect of "Luisa Miller" must always depend on the performance of the three principal characters, especially that of the heroine; and in these respects Saturday's representation had great advantages.

The acting and singing of Madame Adelina Patti, as Luisa, were throughout of the highest order of vocal and dramatic excellence. In the former respect, nothing could surpass her execution of the scena and aria "Lo vidi," enthusiastically encored, and the subsequent solo, "T'amo d'amor;" the aria "Tu puniscimi" and the following allegro, "Abrami;" her share in the capital duet with her father, "Sotto al mio piede" (in the last act); and the duet and trio in the closing death-scene. Admirable, also, was Madame Patti's delineation of the earlier scenes of hopeful love; and the changes to doubt and jealousy, the self-sacrifice by which she seeks to save her father from the power of the Count by simulating a preference for his steward and relinquishing the Count's son. The performance, altogether, made a very strong impression on the audience, among whom was the composer of the opera.

A very important feature in the cast was Signor Graziani's representation of the character of Luisa's father, the broken-down old soldier. Scarcely ever has that artist appeared to greater advantage than in the scene in which Miller learns the real rank of his daughter's lover, and misinterprets his intentions; that in which he discovers Luisa's intention to commit suicide; and that of the final scene of horror. In the aria "Sacra la scielta," in the first act; in the commencing solo phrases of the quintet; and in Miller's share of the duet already specified, Signor Graziani gained great and deserved applause.

The part of Rodolfo, the Count's son and the lover of Luisa, was excellently filled by Signor Nicolini, who sang and acted with intense energy and feeling, particularly in the duets with Luisa, in the concerted music at the close of the first act, and in the aria "Quando le sere," which last was given with such genuine feeling and passion as to call forth a special demonstration of applause.

Signor Bagagiolo gave great impressiveness to the music of the Count, whose aria, "Il mio sangue," was very finely sung. Signor Capponi was a good representative of Wurm, the Count's steward and confidant; the part of the Duchess (with omission of some of the music) was filled by Mdlle. Ghiotto; and the still more subordinate characters of Laura and a peasant were respectively assigned to Madame Corsi and Signor Manfredi. Signor Bevignani conducted with care and efficiency.

The announcements for this week were—"Faust" on Monday, "Luisa Miller" on Tuesday, "Lucrezia Borgia" on Wednesday, "La Favorita" on Thursday, "L'Etoile du Nord," on Friday, and "Mignon" this (Saturday) evening. The season is now within a fortnight of its close. The last night but one (July 17) is to be appropriated to a Mozart Festival.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The recent performances at this establishment have offered much that was interesting but nothing of absolute novelty. On Thursday week Madame Christine Nilsson appeared as Lucia (for the first time this season), her performance of which displayed all its former charm and brilliancy, with an intensified command over the deeper emotions and sentiments, as notably evidenced in the contract scene and the final air of delirium. The reception of the singer was throughout of the most enthusiastic kind. Signor Campanini, as Edgardo, sang in his best style; Signor Galassi was thoroughly efficient as Enrico; and the cast was in most other respects as heretofore.

The two closing performances of last week were "Lucrezia Borgia" on Friday, and "Il Talismano" on Saturday. For this week five operas were again announced—"Norma" on Monday, "Faust" on Tuesday, "Semiramide" on Thursday, "Il Talismano" (for the sixth time) on Friday, and "Il Flauto Magico" to-night (Saturday).

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The fifth triennial meeting at the Crystal Palace and the seventh celebration held there closed, yesterday (Friday) week, with a performance of "Israel in Egypt," the oratorio that had formed the climax of the previous festivals. We gave so full an account of the previous proceedings—the public rehearsal on the preceding Friday and the performances of Monday ("The Messiah") and Wednesday (a miscellaneous selection)—that little remains to be said of the concluding day beyond notifying the fact that the choral singing was of an equally high order with that of the other days, as was especially apparent in an oratorio consisting chiefly of choruses. These movements were given with grand effect (particularly those for double choir). Among the many instances which produced a profound impression may be mentioned "The Hail-stone Chorus" (encored), "He sent a thick darkness," "He rebuked the Red Sea," "I will sing unto the Lord," and the grand climax, "The horse and his rider."

Excellent as the solo singers may be, the choral effects must always be the prominent points in performances given in so vast a space; and this fact was, of course, most evident in "Israel in Egypt." The principal soloists on Friday week were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Otto-Alvsleben, and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. The first-named lady gave the declamatory passage leading to the triumphant finale, "The horse and his rider," Madame Alvsleben having rendered the air "Thou didst blow;" both having been associated in the duet, "The Lord is my strength." Madame Patey's share consisted of the solo leading to the first chorus, "And the children of Israel," the airs "Their land brought forth" and "Thou shalt bring them in," and the duet "Thou in Thy mercy." The reappearance of Mr. Sims Reeves called forth a renewal of the enthusiastic greeting which welcomed him on Wednesday, when (as already recorded) he made his first appearance after a long and severe illness. Again he

displayed his exceptional powers by his fine declamation in the air "The enemy said" and subsequent recitatives. The duet "The Lord is a man of war" was given (as often before) with such effect by Mr. Santley and Signor Foli that it had to be repeated. Mr. Kerr Gedge rendered serviceable aid in the recitative which commences the oratorio and in the duet with Madame Patey.

The various arrangements as to ingress and egress, the placing of visitors, and their railway conveyance to and fro, were, as before, admirable proofs of administrative forethought and skill. Mr. Grove's relinquishment of the office of secretary for the fulfilment of literary pursuits appears to have been well met by the appointment of Major S. Flood Page as his successor, the good influence of Mr. Grove's experience and ability being still exercised by his retention of a seat in the direction.

The restoration of Mr. Sims Reeves's best vocal powers was again manifested at his annual benefit concert, which took place (after unavoidable postponement), at the Royal Albert Hall, on Monday evening, when he was received with a repetition of the enthusiasm which greeted him at the previous Wednesday's performance of the Handel Festival (his first appearance after his long illness) and again on the following Friday. Our great tenor gave, with all his wonted effect, Blumenthal's "Message;" the "Rose Song," from Balfe's "Il Talismano" (for the first time in English); and Dibdin's "Tom Bowling;" besides having been associated with Madame Christine Nilsson in the duet, "Ah! morir," from "Ernani," which had to be repeated. The Swedish prima donna was also heard in the mad scena from "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the ballad "Auld Robin Gray," the encore of which was replied to by singing "Give me a penny." Other attractive performances were contributed by several eminent vocalists and solo instrumentalists. There was an enormous audience.

The seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were Brahms's "Serenade" (No. 2) in A; Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat); Mr. Sullivan's overture, "Marmion," and that to Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte." Of the several movements of Brahms's interesting work, the scherzo pleased most, and it had to be repeated. The distinguished Russian pianist, Madame Essipoff, gave a brilliant performance of Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor; and likewise played, with much success, some unaccompanied solos by Bach ("Toccata," arranged by the late Carl Tansig), Schubert, and Chopin. Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Bentham-Fernandes were the vocalists. With the next concert (on July 13) the society's sixty-second season will close.

Mr. Ganz's annual concert, on Monday afternoon, was of the "monster" kind, having lasted nearly four hours. The selection included his own pianoforte-playing, together with that of the great Russian pianist, Madame Essipoff, and in association with Mdlle. Krebs, Sir J. Benedict, and Mr. F. H. Cowen. The vocal music was contributed by several eminent vocalists, a chief feature having been the exquisite singing of Mdlle. Albani, in the mad scena from "Lucia" and "O luce di quest' amica" (from "Linda di Chamouni"), each of which was encored: the first replied to by giving "Robin Adair," the second by "The Last Rose of Summer."

The programme of the concert given (at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday) by Madame Christine Nilsson, in aid of the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses, comprised performances by herself and other artists of high eminence.

The Crystal Palace summer concerts will be resumed to-day (Saturday), when the scheme of illustrating national music will be continued by giving a selection from Russian and Polish composers. The performances of operas in English have included "Un Ballo in Maschera" last week, and "Il Trovatore" this week. Mr. Sims Reeves has been engaged for a series of ballad operas, and is to appear on Tuesday next as Henry Bertram in "Guy Mannering."

The eminent harpist, Mr. John Thomas, gave his annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday last, when his instrument and his own (and other) performances on it were prominent features in the programme, besides the co-operation of some eminent vocalists.

This (Saturday) afternoon the excellent violoncellist, M. Paque, gives his yearly concert at St. George's Hall, and promises an attractive selection of music, including solos by himself and other skilled instrumentalists, and vocal pieces by well-known singers.

THEATRES.

That there is some danger of reaction in the course of dramatic affairs is evident, since it only too plainly appears that preference is now given to revivals, and that original pieces begin to be infrequent and unimportant. On Saturday "The Lady of Lyons" was performed at the Queen's, Mr. William Rignold playing Claude Melnotte, and a Miss Lottie Wilmot the part of Pauline, to which she was unequal. At the Royalty a novelty has been attempted, under the name of "Better Late than Never"—a little piece adapted from the French, but of inferior merit to the original, and full of gratuitous absurdities. Mr. F. C. Burnand bears the responsibility of this failure. Mr. Craven Robertson's "Caste" company have migrated to the Standard, and have performed "School" with success.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are as abundantly patronised by the public at their new address, St. George's Hall, as they were at the old; the change of locality does not appear to have affected their popularity in the slightest degree. On Monday their entertainment commenced with a new leading piece, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Too Many by One." The plot of this little piece, as is usual with the author, is of the slightest description; but the dialogue, on which it altogether depends, is thoroughly effective. Two or three distinctive characters, very well pronounced, carry on the plot, and prove sufficient to interest a general but fashionable audience. Mrs. German Reed is a lady who is about to return from India, with a fortune, and is anxious to have her own way with the family of the Hazleleighs, to whom she is related as half-sister-in-law to Mr. Hazleleigh, a dreaming old gentleman, who acts as his own gardener, and is somewhat theoretical in his views on matters in general and in particular. The Indian lady, though a widow, passes for a Miss Florinda Paulina Prior, and, judging of the state of things at Mr. Hazleleigh's garden from first impressions, imagines all manner of wrong doings, and misconceives the relation between Ferdinand Browne (Mr. Corney Grain) and Miss Bertha Florinda (Miss Leonora Braham), which happens to be that of man and wife. She is, accordingly, guilty of all sorts of impertinence, and interferes with the business she sees going on, committing every possible mistake. At length she is convinced that she is "too many by one," and gracefully surrenders to the family the liberty of conducting their affairs after their own fashion. She then sits down quietly to a game at whist, and the curtain descends on a happy party. The music of this little piece is by Mr. F. H.

Cowen, and the duets and songs are likely to prove attractive. Miss Leonora Braham deservedly won an encore from the audience in a song, which will probably become popular. "That man is false, and woman true," is a ditty which will excite emulation among sympathising aspirants. The scenery does credit to Mr. John O'Connor. The new drama is followed by a new musical sketch, entitled "A Day in Town," by Mr. Corney Grain, in which are satirised young ladies' shopping propensities; and concludes with the merry farce of "He's Coming," of which we have already rendered an account.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons gave a reading, on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, of scenes from "As You Like It," and a selection from the writings of Hood, Adelaide Anne Procter, Mark Twain, Samuel Lover, and others, with every possible degree of success.

It is stated that the post of examiner of plays is vacant by the retirement of Mr. Donne.

THE OUTRAM STATUE AT CALCUTTA.

Most of our readers in England have admired the noble equestrian statue of General Sir James Outram, by Mr. Foley, R.A., which was erected, for some time, at the lower end of Waterloo-place, but which was designed for a monument at Calcutta. An illustration of this great work of our best sculptor appeared in the *Illustrated London News* some time ago. The ceremony of unveiling the monument on the Brigade Parade-Ground, outside the Chowringhee gate of Fort William at Calcutta, took place on the Queen's birthday, May 23. It was performed by Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, while the Governor-General or Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, presided on the occasion. Among those present were General Sir H. Norman, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Hon. Mr. Bayley, the Bishop of Calcutta, and other official persons, with a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The time was about seven o'clock in the morning, when it is usual, at this season, for our countrymen residing at Calcutta to take their outdoor exercise. The verandah of the United Service Club was crowded with lady friends of its members, and thousands of people, English and natives, were assembled within and outside the inclosed space. The regiments of the Calcutta garrison, with the volunteers, both Lancers and Rifles, had been inspected by Lord Napier of Magdala before the ceremony. A brief address was delivered by the Viceroy, and the Commander-in-Chief made a speech in reply, dwelling upon the virtues of Sir James Outram as a man, and his merits as a soldier, political administrator, and negotiator, but more especially his services in the Afghan war, in the Persian war, and in the Sepoy Mutiny war, which are well-known incidents of British Indian military history. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from Fort William as the statue was unveiled. Our illustration of the scene is from a photograph by Messrs. Shepherd and Bourne, of Calcutta.

THEADELAIDE POST OFFICE.

The city of Adelaide, which is the capital of the province of South Australia, has about 30,000 inhabitants, and ranks next to Sydney and Melbourne in social importance. It is less than forty years since this colony was founded by a joint-stock company on the Wakefield system of land sales and regulated emigration, carried out by Messrs. Torrens and Angas; but Captain Hindmarsh, Colonel Gawler, and Sir George Grey were the first Governors. The climate and soil are much worse, except in a few limited districts, than those of Victoria and New South Wales; notwithstanding which the South Australian people, by their superior industry and skill in agriculture, as well as by their possession of valuable copper-mines, have gained a high degree of prosperity. They export the finest wheat to the London market, and supply bread-stuffs to the other Australian provinces, which are unable, as yet, to feed themselves. The exports of wool and of copper are still more important, but this province yields no gold. The population is nearly 200,000; but the political jurisdiction of the province extends across the whole vast breadth of the continent, to the northern shores of Australia, opposite the Malay Islands. We have spoken, before now, of the recent construction of an overland telegraph, above 1800 miles long, which has put all the Australian colonies into hourly communication with London. This great work, which is due to South Australia alone, deserves to be remembered in connection with our present subject.

The new post office and telegraph office building at Adelaide is shown in our illustration. It was designed, in 1867, by the colonial architect, Mr. R. G. Thomas. The style is Anglo-Italian, with Doric columns in the lower story and Ionic in the upper, and with a bold cornice, entablature, and balustrade at the top; a square tower, at the south-east angle, rises 158 ft. high, and supports a flagstaff and lightning-rod. The front in King William-street has a length of 150 ft., and that in Victoria-square 160 ft.; the main building is nearly 58 ft. high. The wrought-iron gates and the cast-iron balustrade were manufactured by Mr. G. Wyatt and Mr. E. Fischer, of Adelaide.

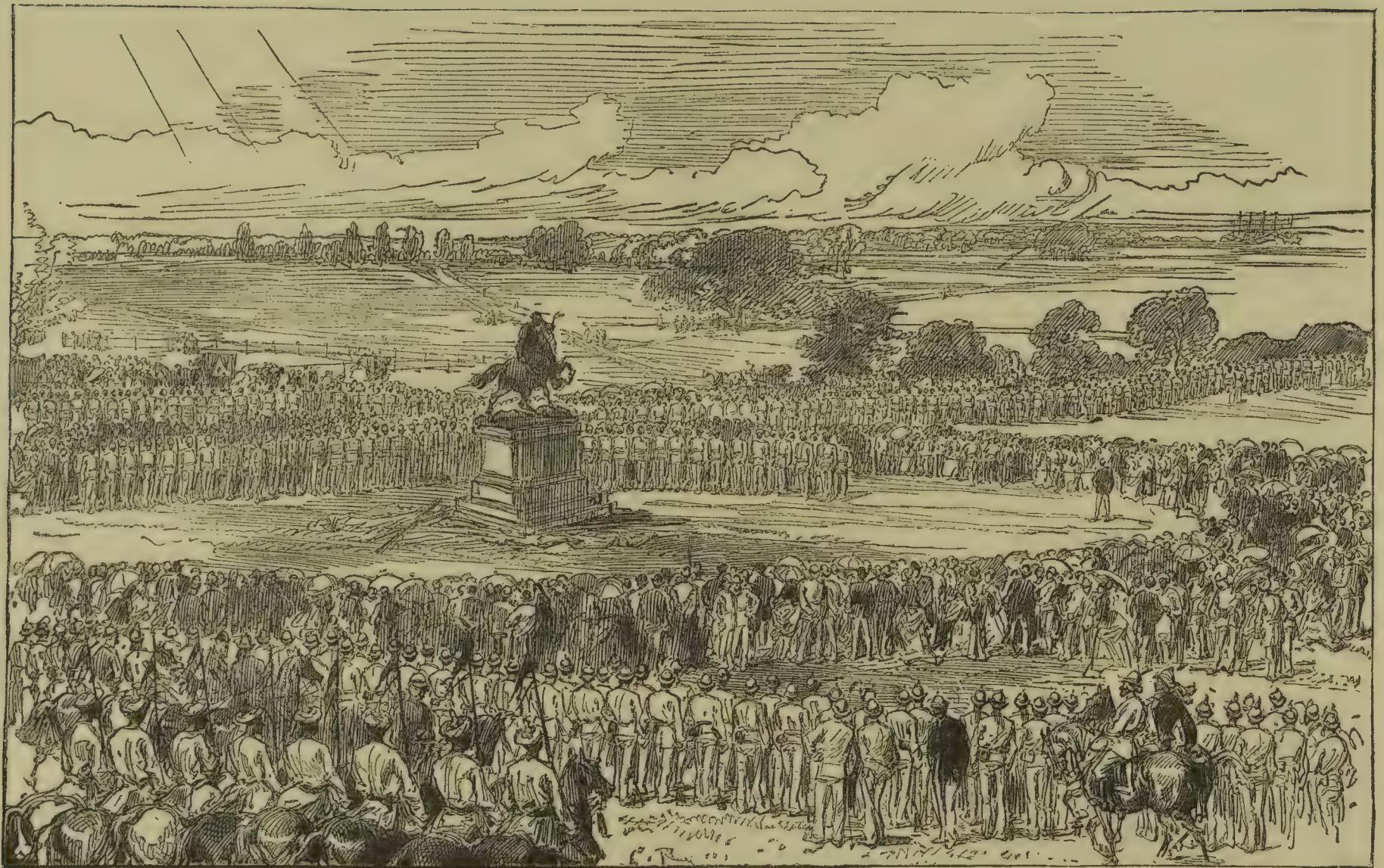
LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair—payments to the amount of £2400 were ordered to be made on some of the 242 life-boat establishments of the institution, including rewards to the crews of life-boats for going out on service during the past month. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were granted to Mr. Joseph Urell, chief officer of H.M. Coastguard at Hope Cove, and to Mr. Edwin Parker, chief boatman in charge at the Northcombe coastguard station, in acknowledgment of their gallant services in taking command of the coastguard boats, when they were respectively the means, under very perilous circumstances, of saving three of the crew of the brigantine Theodor, of Hamburg, and the crew of nine men of the French steamer Aivali, which vessels were in imminent peril near the coastguard stations during a gale of wind from the south-west and in a heavy sea, on Feb. 14 last. Various contributions and legacies to the society were announced.

New life-boats have been forwarded by the institution to Brancaster, Norfolk, and Montrose, N.B. The whole cost of the first-named life-boat establishment was defrayed by Mrs. Bodefeur, the boat, at her request, being named the Joseph and Mary. The Montrose life-boat was the gift of H. Davies Griffith, Esq., and at his desire the boat is called the Roman Governor of Caer Hun. This designation was given by the late Premier, Mr. Gladstone, to Mr. Griffith, on account of some portion of his property in North Wales resembling extremely an encampment near Rome, which had come under Mr. Gladstone's notice.

The institution has decided to form a new life-boat station at Watchet, on the coast of Somerset, and at Staithes, Yorkshire; also to appropriate Lady Vivian's life-boat fund to the second life-boat proposed to be placed at Moelire, Anglesea.

Reports were read from the inspector and the two assistant inspectors of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF SIR JAMES OUTRAM AT CALCUTTA.



GENERAL POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

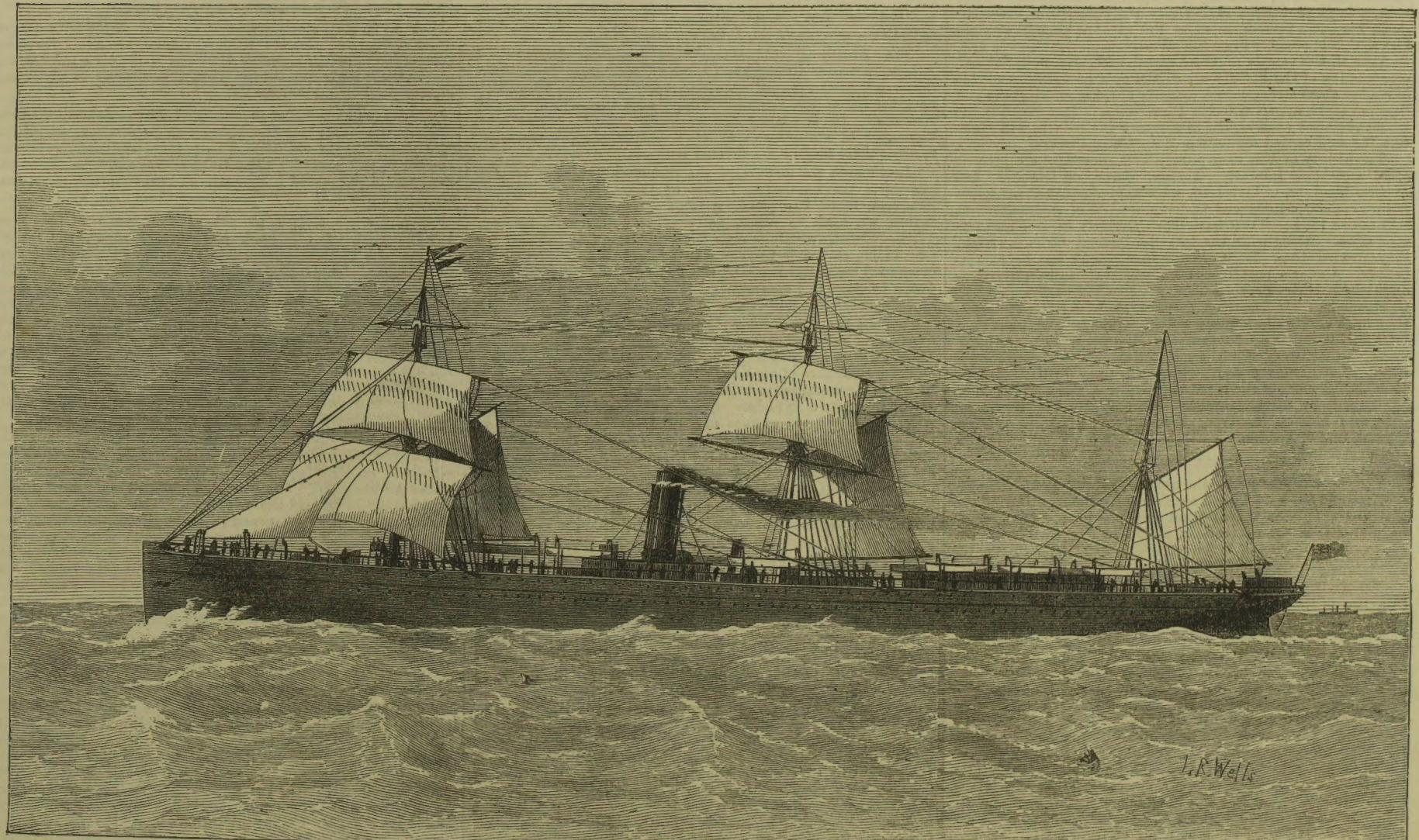


THE PLEASURE PARTY.

BY T. PIXIS.



SPORTS OF THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE AT ALDERSHOTT.



THE NEW CUNARD STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA.

THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

Among the military forces—regulars, militia, and volunteers—assembled during the last four weeks to perform a series of field exercises and manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of Aldershot camp, were three Highland regiments—namely, the 78th, called the Ross-shire Buffs; the 79th, or Queen's Own Cameronian Highlanders; and the 93rd, or Sutherland Highlanders. They acted a conspicuous part in the manoeuvres of Friday week, beheld by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, who accompanied General Sir Hope Grant on the field. But on the Saturday afternoon, in the Royal Pavilion Cricket-Ground, an entertainment took place of which it might be sufficient for our readers to say to them, in words that none will dare to contradict, "Buedheann mhór airm Gaelach, Clueche Ruetha Agus Damhsa." With regard to the "Ruethe," it may be further explained that there were flat races of a half mile, a quarter mile, three hundred yards, and one hundred yards, a steeplechase, a hurdle-race of ten flights or leaps, and a bucket-race, to carry water and not spill it. These races went on round the verge of the ground, while the centre of its space was occupied by performers and spectators of the "Clueche agus Damhsa." There might be seen, as everybody knows, the skilful pitching of quoits, the hurling of the light and of the heavy hammer, the tossing of the "caber," and the "putting" of two big stones—one 18 lb. weight, the other 24 lb.; and with such feats of strength were sundry displays of agility—the standing and the running high jump, the quickstep-walking and reel-dancing to the bagpipe music, the Gillie Callum, with deft avoidance of swords, the Highland Fling, and the rush of a mêlée, "the tug of war," across the water-jump. The arrangements were made by the following officers, acting as stewards:—Staff Majors-General Parke, C.B., and A. J. Herbert, C.B.; Major Forbes, Captain H. J. Grant, and Lieutenant A. W. Cameron, of the 78th; Major Percival, Captain Everett, and Lieutenant Forbes-Gordon, of the 79th; Captain Forbes Robertson, Lieutenant Gunliffe, Lieutenant and Adjutant Croker, of the 93rd. The honorary secretary and treasurer was Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Hume, of the 79th. Four hundred men of each of the three regiments were admitted to the ground, and there was a large company of ladies and gentlemen, whom the officers entertained with a luncheon. It must therefore be acknowledged that "Buedheann mhór airm Gaelach"—whatever that may be—had great success and honour at Aldershot, on this day week. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Lieutenant E. M. Alexander, of the 78th, or Ross-shire Buffs.

THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA.

This magnificent vessel is the latest addition to the Cunard fleet, and the largest of its steamers. The Bothnia has just been completed by Messrs. James and George Thomson, of Glasgow, for the Cunard Company's mail service between Liverpool and New York. The official trial of this ship, under the direction of the Government Controller of Packet Services, took place at Wemyss Bay, in the Clyde, on Tuesday, the 23rd ult. Upon this occasion, with 1000 tons of dead weight on board, she several times ran the measured mile, averaging a speed of fourteen knots an hour. In every respect she acquitted herself to the utmost satisfaction of those concerned in her success. Amongst the large party on board were the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr. John Burns, Sheriff Dickson; Captain Parry, R.N.; Captain Dennistoun, R.N.; the officers of the 64th Regiment, Mr. Stafford Northcote, Mr. Shaw Stewart, Professor Grant, and other gentlemen.

The Bothnia is of the burden of 4535 tons, registered, and of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 455 ft.; breadth, 42½ ft.; depth, 36 ft. She is barque-rigged, has four decks, and is fitted with massive compound engines, of 600-horse power. The cylinders are jacketed, the small one being 62 in. and the large one 106 in. in diameter. The engines are supplied by eight boilers, with twenty-four furnaces in all. The bunkers are capable of holding 1200 tons of coal.

In regard to passenger accommodation, cargo facilities, and general arrangements for working and navigating the vessel, the Bothnia has every advantage. She is fitted with every modern appliance that skill can devise for securing comfort, speed, and safety. Having her spacious saloon amidships, with a large proportion of her airy state-rooms on the spar-deck, her cabin passengers enjoy the greatest degree of comfort that it is possible to obtain afloat.

Like all the vessels of the Cunard fleet, the material and construction of the Bothnia are of the strongest and best kind. With her great strength and capacity she has an elegance and finish of style, apparent in our illustration. Her model is one which promises such results in seagoing qualities as will maintain the well-earned reputation of the Cunard liners.

The history of this enterprising and successful company is a topic of some interest. Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow, and Messrs. MacIver, of Liverpool, when they abandoned the use of sailing-vessels, commenced the employment of steam-ships so far back as 1824. They have been engaged in the business ever since. Along with the late Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., they formed their Transatlantic line, which has become so famous. Under a postal contract with the Admiralty, they dispatched their first steamer to North America in 1840. Commencing their American mail-service with a few steamers, they have constantly kept up with the times, and now their total fleet numbers no fewer than forty-nine steam-ships, comprising a tonnage of 90,000 tons, and engines to the amount of nearly 15,000-horse power. This is a navy of itself greater than that of most of the maritime powers of the world. It is all owned by three families—those of Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow; Messrs. MacIver, of Liverpool; and Mr. William Cunard, now of London.

The revenue returns for the quarter, as well as for the year ending June 30, were issued on Tuesday evening. During the past three months the national receipts have amounted to £17,672,521, a net decrease of £8593 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The income for the twelve months has been £77,327,064, a net increase of £857,313.

The Dyffryn-Maelor Eisteddfod, the first Welsh national gathering of the year, opened, on Tuesday, at Coedpoeth, near Wrexham. It lasted three days, and all the leading bards and musicians connected with the Principality were present, Miss Edith Wynne being the chief vocalist. The Gorsedd was opened with ancient ceremony in the morning, and several degrees were conferred. An adjournment was then made to the pavilion, where the Rev. H. T. Edwards, of Carnarvon, the president of the day, delivered an address in praise of the Eisteddfod, which he looked upon not as a means of extending the Welsh language, but as an instrument for encouraging the study of the literature, music, and art for which the Welsh were famous. The bards delivered their addresses, the vocalists rendered their best songs, and then followed the usual competitions in music, essays, and other items for which prizes were offered. The prize for the best choir of forty voices was won by the Rhos Choral Union.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The famine in India has had the effect of directing public attention to the necessity of carrying out comprehensive works of improvement in that country, especially works of irrigation and works for facilitating locomotion. In a tropical country like India water is the great fertiliser, and the productive resources of the country are directly measurable by the volume of water which can be distributed over its surface. Water tanks and reservoirs are potential granaries, seeing that every pint of water may be made to yield its equivalent of grain or other valuable produce. The primary function of rivers in India should be to feed canals of irrigation and navigation, and then the river beds, like the Mullear and other rivers of Scinde, which are usually dry, would be useful merely for conducting away the waste water incidental to the periods of inundation. Irrigation canals are virtually inverted rivers, which, withdrawing the water from great sources of supply, distribute it over every field; and the very same canals which give to every field its fertility should be available as roads of water—which require no mending—for withdrawing into some great artery of communication the abundant produce which ample irrigation will create. Heretofore our irrigation enterprises in India have been few in number and have not been carried out in either a skilful or a comprehensive manner; whereas, with our possession of the whole country, and with our wealth of engineering skill, we ought to be able to inaugurate a system applicable to the country as a whole, instead of contenting ourselves with partial works, as the native rulers were compelled to do. Lord Salisbury contemplates the appointment of a Minister of Public Works for India, and has thereby given a new proof of his own fitness for the important office he holds. Heretofore there has been far too much of amateur dabbling in the execution of Indian public works. What is wanted is the acquisition of the best engineering skill that can anywhere be found, and the origination of works which will treat the country as one large estate.

During the past month M. Dumas presented to the French Academy of Sciences a résumé of the communications which have been made to the Academy regarding the best means of destroying the phylloxera, an insect which has of late been committing great ravages on the vines of France. The phylloxera appears to have two states of existence—one in the earth, when it attacks the roots, and the other in which it acquires wings and attacks the leaves of the vine. The insect can be best combated in its subterranean condition by inundating the plant or by removing the earth from the roots and introducing sand. When neither of these methods can be conveniently employed M. Dumas recommends the use of materials that will poison the insect without hurting the plant. Of such materials sulpho-carbonate of potass is found to be the most suitable, as while poisoning it fertilises the vine.

The *Australasian* states that a plant known as the Himalayan blackberry has been for some time growing in the Botanical Garden at Geelong, which promises to be a useful plant for many situations, not merely for its foliage, which affords a graceful covering for arbours or palings, but for its fruit, which is described as being of the size of a mulberry, and very much superior to our common blackberries in flavour.

An interesting exhibition is to take place at the Palais d'Industrie, in Paris, between the middle of September and the middle of October, of useful insects and their products, and of noxious insects, with specimens of their depredations. The first division, consisting of the useful insects, will be arranged in six classes, in which will be found the insects producing silk; those producing honey and wax, among which will be the honey-bearing ants, the honey of one species of which has long been utilised in Mexico; the insects producing cochineal, lac-dye, nut-galls, and other colouring substances; edible insects, insects used in medicine, such as Spanish flies, and insects used as ornaments. The noxious insects are those hurtful to plants, or destructive of wood or other substances, and parasitic insects.

The French Government has voted the sum necessary to open a communication between the Mediterranean and a depressed tract of desert, 190 miles long and 36 miles broad, in Algeria, whereby an inland sea 27 metres deep and convenient for navigation will take the place of an equal area of profitless sand. The estimated cost of opening the canal of communication is 15,000,000f. A full account of the project will be found in the June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The *Levant Herald* states that Professor Mylonas, of Athens, whose assistance the Prussian Government has secured for his proposed excavations at Olympia, has fixed his choice upon the site of the Temple of Jupiter and the slope of Mount Kroneos. In the latter site Pausanias records having seen thousands of statues and figures; but at present whatever remains there may be are covered with earth.

Last month we mentioned the discovery that the tailings heretofore thrown away at some of the Australian diggings had been found to contain a large quantity of gold. This month we have to notice an expedient invented by Mr. W. F. Bassett, which he calls "a condensing amalgamator for permeating sludge or tailings containing gold and silver with condensed mercurial vapour," and so recovering the gold. We doubt whether this contrivance is the most suitable that could be devised for this purpose.

Among the new machines shown at the International Exhibition is one called a petroleum motor, by Mr. Hock of Vienna, in which power is generated by inflaming within a cylinder a mixture of air and petroleum spray in the same way in which a gas-engine is worked by inflaming a mixture of air and gas within a cylinder. Such engines are useful for small powers, and the gas-engines of Lenoir, of Hugon, of Langen, and of others have obtained a limited introduction. But the system as heretofore carried out has its disadvantages, and has not come into extended use.

A new white-lead manufactory has been erected at Maryhill by Messrs. Fergusson of Glasgow. In this manufacture lead sheets are laid over small open earthen pots containing acetic acid. Planks are laid over the lead sheets, upon which other pots covered by other lead sheets are placed, and the building up is continued until a pile or stack of considerable height is obtained. At the end of three months the stack is taken down, when it is found that sixty per cent of the lead has been converted into a white powder, which is white-lead. The powder is separated by passing the sheets between rollers. The remaining metallic lead is remelted to form new sheets, and the white powder is washed, cleansed, and ground with oil, forming the pasty white-lead used for paint.

Last month we noticed the launch of Captain Dicey's twin-steamer for Channel service. Mr. Bessemer's vessel with a swinging cabin is also rapidly approaching completion. The engines and boilers will be introduced while the vessel is on the stocks, so that when launched she will be ready to ply. She is to be supplied with two large life-rafts. These two vessels, we have no doubt, will be able to cross the Channel with more comfort to passengers than the existing vessels. But the question is how they can be made to pay without cargo, which their light draught and large power do not permit.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The annual fête in connection with the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots took place, on Thursday week, at Redhill.

The annual garden-party in aid of the British Home for Incurables was held in the grounds of the institution at Clapham-rise. Since the foundation of the charity, in 1861, 329 candidates have been elected—viz., 108 in-patients, and 221 out-patients with an annuity of £20 each. The income last year was £10,316 and the expenditure £10,208. A special appeal for increased help has been made.

Lord Carlingford distributed the prizes to the scholars in the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead. There are at present in the asylum 619 children of all ages. The income for the past year was £18,287 and the expenditure £19,263, leaving a balance of £967 due to the treasurer. At the déjeuner, which was subsequently served, subscriptions amounting to more than £1000 were announced.

With Sir Rutherford Alcock in the chair, a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the movement for supplying trained nurses to the sick poor, the speakers being Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Percy, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, Canon Barry, Dr. Acland, Mr. Spottiswoode, Mr. Wiggram, Dr. Gibson, and others.—A meeting having for its object the establishment of a trained nurses' annuity fund was held at Grosvenor House, by the kindness of the Duke of Westminster, at which donations to the amount of £724 and annual subscriptions amounting to £70 were received.

Lord Shaftesbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, which was held at Willis's Rooms. The report—which, on the motion of Mr. Cowper Temple, M.P., was adopted—showed that the amount received by the society during the year was £5615; which, with a balance in hand at the beginning of the year, made a total of £6250. The real property, &c., belonging to the society was estimated as worth £35,348, and the general liabilities of the society amounted to £21,223.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., presided, in Berner's Hall, Islington, at the annual meeting of watercress-sellers and flower-sellers, in connection with the Laystall-street Gospel Mission. The members of the mission were, as usual at these gatherings, supplied with a substantial meal in one of the galleries of the Agricultural Hall. Mr. J. A. Groom, the superintendent, briefly stated, in opening the proceedings, the benefits which that particular class of the community derived from the efforts made on their behalf. The report showed that the mission had been very successful during the past year in gathering together a number of waifs and strays.

A costermongers' tea-party was held by the Golden-lane Mission, yesterday week, in the Foresters' Hall, Wilderness-row. About 400 were present, and Lord Shaftesbury presided. After tea his Lordship and several of the costermongers addressed the meeting.

Presiding at a meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, the Archbishop of Canterbury stated that, so far from religious instruction having fallen off in the Church of England Schools, he was rejoiced to learn, from the report of the inspector for the Diocese of Canterbury, that such teaching is now, on the whole, better than it ever has been. Resolutions in accordance with the spirit and aims of the meeting were passed, the proposers, seconders, and supporters being the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Nelson, Archdeacon Bickersteth and Jennings, Canon Gregory, and Mr. Hubbard, M.P.

Lord Egerton of Tatton presided at the annual meeting of the London Diocesan Church Building Society. It was reported that the society's finances were in a more flourishing condition than last year, and that a considerable economy had been effected by removing the office to the same premises as the Bishop of London's Fund.

Saturday's gatherings included the annual summer fête of the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham, where the chair was taken by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., who distributed the prizes. An exceedingly encouraging report was read by Mr. Charles, the secretary, and was referred to in terms of congratulation by the right hon. gentleman and other speakers.

Sir Sydney Waterlow presided at the half-yearly general court of the governors of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution. It was reported that the half-year's income had reached to nearly £2300, and that the number of pensioners receiving relief was twenty-six.

Count Beust presided at a dinner held to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the London Hungarian Association, an institution established for the relief of natives of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in this country. The Duke of Teck, the patron of the association, was one of the guests. The subscriptions announced amounted to £663.

The annual dinner in aid of the funds of the West London Hospital was held, on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Devonshire, president of the institution, in the chair. The noble chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, called the attention of his listeners to the great need of funds to support the hospital, the work of which was far in excess of the resources at its command. Especial thanks were due to the anonymous donor who, under the initials "W. L. H.", has within the last three years contributed £3000. During the evening the chairman read a letter announcing that the late Mr. Bunting had bequeathed to the charity the sum of £1800. This, with the sum collected, amounting to nearly £800, will suffice to pay off the existing debts.

The annual distribution of prizes from Lady Peel to the former inmates of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, was held on Tuesday, Mrs. W. Spottiswoode presenting the prizes to the girls. The Rev. J. Flemming and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting on the advantages of the home, the company adjourned to the large hall, where luncheon was served. Mr. W. Spottiswoode, Queen's printer, presided, and gave some interesting particulars respecting the home. It was mentioned that there are 134 children on the books; that the building is capable of accommodating 200 girls; and that a special effort is being made to raise a fund of 5000 guineas to enable the committee to receive fifty more children, and at an early date. One gentleman, it was announced, had promised 1000 gs., provided that the other 4000 gs. were raised by August next; the committee had collected about half the remainder, but there was still need of help from the general public.

The Earl of Shaftesbury distributed the prizes to the winners in a show held, on Tuesday, in the old College Gardens, Westminster, of the window-gardens of the labouring classes (men, women, and children), the domestic servants, and the patients of Westminster Hospital, living in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster. The show was extensively patronised by the higher classes in the course of the day, and it gave a good display of window-flowers, some evidently reared under difficulties in home-made boxes, others betokening that the owners had brought knowledge as well as

bear upon the objects of their culture. Dr. Hooker, of Kew Gardens, contributed a specimen box of curious plants; but the larger number of plants exhibited were geraniums, fuchsias, nasturtiums, creeping-jenny, the "golden feather," pansies, and other favourite adornments of London window-sills. The prizes consisted of some really good books, principally on subjects connected with animated and floral nature, well written, well bound, and well chosen, forming a remarkable contrast to the "goody-goody" class of literature which was formerly given at prize presentations. Money prizes were also given; and in all there were about one hundred recipients of gifts, a large number of whom were children. The Dean of Westminster, Lady Augusta Stanley, the Rev. Canon Conway, and Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., were present; and Lord Hatherley and other noblemen gave their patronage to the pleasant movement. The gardens were well filled during the evening, and after the speeches a band played various selections.

On Tuesday the examination and summer festival of the children educated and trained at the Home for Fatherless Children, Reedham, near Croydon, one of the many institutions founded by the late Dr. Reed for the destitute and afflicted, was held at the institution, under the presidency of Mr. J. Crossley, M.P. The Rev. Mr. Aveling referred to the past difficulties of the institution. It was heavily in debt to the extent of several thousands, and his heart became heavy. He mentioned the circumstance to the chairman, who suggested to him to make a call on some rich men for a subscription for a limited number of years, and to make a beginning, he said, "I will give £500." He mentioned the circumstance to Mr. S. Morley—he did not ask anything, for Mr. Morley had given him £100 a short time before—and Mr. Morley gave him £500. He next applied to Sir T. Salt for £100, who said that if he wanted £500 he could have it; so there was £1500 at once from three individuals. He was happy to say that the institution was now free from debt, and it was as sound sanitarily as it was pecuniarily. After a few words from the Rev. Mr. Daniels, the company adjourned to the examination hall, where the boys and girls were examined by Mr. Curtis and Mr. Saunders in the usual branches of elementary education. The answering was very satisfactory, and the pupils were addressed by Mr. Crossley. There are at present about 125 boys and ninety girls in the establishment.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR PERCY NUGENT, BART.

Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., of Donore, in the county of Westmeath, died on the 25th ult. at his seat near Multifarnham. He was born Sept. 29, 1797, the eldest son of Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., Commander R.N., by Mary, his wife, daughter of Christopher Dardis, Esq., of Gigginstown, in the county of Westmeath, and assumed the surname and arms of

Nugent on succeeding to the estates of his great-uncle, Sir Peter Nugent, Bart. The family of Nugent, of Donore, is a distinguished branch of the ancient and historic house of Nugent, now represented by the Earl of Westmeath. Sir Percy was a worthy descendant of the old race, popular and esteemed amongst all classes and parties. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Westmeath, served as High Sheriff of that county in 1835, and of the county of Longford in 1836, and sat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest for Westmeath from 1847 to 1852. He was created a Baronet Sept. 30, 1831. Sir Percy married, May 1, 1823, Elizabeth Maria Eleanor, only daughter of Walter Sweetman, Esq., of Dublin, and by her (who died in 1856) leaves issue three sons and two daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir Walter George Nugent, second Baronet, late Captain 23rd Foot, born in 1827, who married, July 19, 1860, Maria, only daughter of the Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, and has several children.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Major-General John Armstrong, C.B., who so distinguished himself during the Kaffir war, when he raised the body of irregular cavalry known as "Armstrong's horse," died at Stoulgrave House, near Chepstow, on the 28th ult. The gallant officer entered the service at the Cape in 1835, being then only in his sixteenth year, when he was appointed "provisional" ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles. Since that time he was actively engaged in the numerous wars with the Kaffirs, the Amatola, and the Boers, and was severely wounded at the action with the Boers at Boem Plaat, Aug. 29, 1848, on which occasion his horse was shot under him. He attained the rank of Major-General on July 6, 1867, in which year he was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

Sir Charles Lyell has been presented with the freedom of the Turners' Company. The ceremony took place, on Thursday week, at Guildhall, and the occasion was one of hearty recognition of the services which this distinguished geologist has rendered to the cause of science.

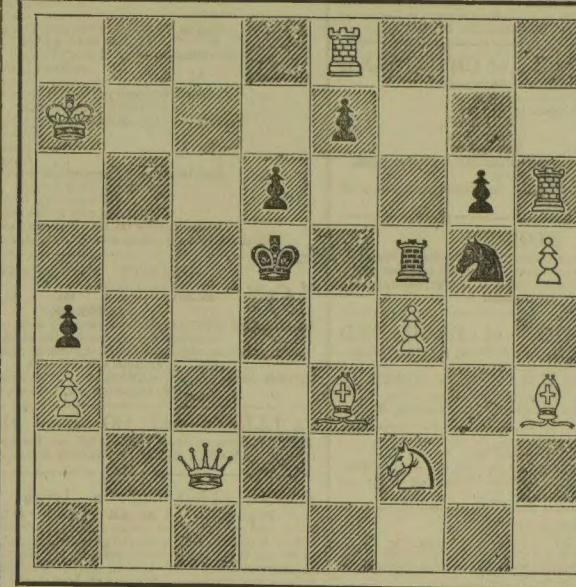
Mr. W. H. Overall, F.S.A., the librarian to the Corporation of London, has edited a facsimile, executed by Mr. Edward J. Francis, of the curious old map of London and Westminster, drawn and engraved by Ralph Agas, in Queen Elizabeth's time, which is in the Guildhall library. The size of the map is about 6 ft. 6 in. long by 2 ft. 4 in. wide. It has often been described; but Mr. Overall's learned biographical, bibliographical, and chronological memoir, prefixed to this edition, has some value, and the map itself should be interesting to every reader of antiquarian taste. Messrs. Adams and Francis are the publishers of this work.

A thunderstorm quite as severe as that of the preceding day burst over the northern district of Scotland on Thursday week. It was followed by showers of hail and snow. At Newburgh, in Fifeshire, many houses were flooded to a depth of two feet. Much damage has been done to the fruit crop by the hail. At Bridge of Allan large hailstones fell, while the heat was almost unbearable. Flowers and garden plants were crushed by the hail. Rain and hail also fell heavily in Ross-shire; but in this county the storm was not so severe as in other places. On Dee-side the thunder was very loud. The summit of Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire, was covered with a fresh fall of snow in the morning.—Another violent thunder-storm passed over Edinburgh and the north last Monday afternoon. At Edinburgh the storm continued for nearly three hours, the lightning being exceedingly vivid and the peals of thunder loud and prolonged. Torrents of rain fell during the storm. At Perth there was a heavy fall of hail, the depth in some places being between one and two inches.

CHESS.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.
•• All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed
"To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word
"Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

PROBLEM NO. 1585.
By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.
A Competing Problem in the B.C.A. Tournament.
Motto.—"Fulnus et Sumus."

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

MATCH BETWEEN GLASGOW AND DUBLIN.
A Match by correspondence between the Chess Club of Glasgow and the City and County of Dublin Chess Club, which began in July, 1873, has lately terminated in favour of the Glasgow players, who won one game and drew the other.

GAME I.
(K's Bishop's Opening.)
WHITE (Dublin). BLACK (Glasgow). WHITE (Dublin). BLACK (Glasgow).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th 2. P to K 4th P to K 4th
3. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P 3. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q Kt 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 4th 4. P to Q B 3rd P to Q R 4th
5. P to Q 4th P takes P 5. P to Q 4th P takes P
6. Q to K R 5th

The attack obtained thus early by the Dublin Club looks rather formidable, but either from inherent weakness in itself or want of good generalship on the part of the players it does not turn out successful.

6. P to Q 4th
7. B takes Q P Q to K 2nd
8. B to Q R 3rd P to K Kt 3rd

Apparently the best defence. Taking the Q/B Pawn would not have been prudent; for suppose:—
8. B takes P (ch)
9. Kt takes B Q takes B
10. Q takes P (ch) K to Q sq
11. Q takes K B P (ch) K takes Q
12. Kt to Q R 5th (ch), &c., and White has the better game.

9. B takes Q
With the exchange of Queens there is an end of White's attack; but we doubt whether they had any more profitable course open to them; unless, indeed, the ingenious move (suggested, we believe, by Mr. Steinitz) of

Kt to K 2nd.

15. K Kt to Q B 3rd
16. B takes Q Kt Kt takes B
17. R to Q B sq B to K Kt 5th

A good move. White evidently cannot advantageously displace this troublesome neighbour by advancing the K B Pawn.

18. R takes P Castles, Q's side
19. B to Q 5th P to Q B 3rd
20. P to K R 3rd B to K B 6th
21. P takes B Kt takes P (ch)
22. K to B sq Kt takes Kt (ch)
23. K to K 2nd K to Q Kt sq, and Dublin resigned.

15. K Kt to Q B 3rd
16. B takes Q Kt Kt takes B
17. R to Q B sq B to K Kt 5th

The object of taking with this Pawn rather than with the other was to prevent their opponents having a passed Pawn.

23. R to Q Kt sq R to K sq
24. P to K B 4th R to K 2nd
25. P to K 3rd P to K Kt 4th
26. P takes P R takes K P
27. P to K 6th P takes P
28. R to R 8th (ch) K to B 2nd
29. R to Q R 3rd R to K 7th
30. R to K B 3rd K to K 3rd (ch)

31. R to B 2nd R takes R
32. K takes R K to B 4th
33. K to Kt 2nd K to Kt 5th

34. P to Q Kt 3rd P to K Kt 4th

35. P to K R 3rd (ch) K to B 4th
36. R to B sq (ch) K to K 4th
37. R to K sq (ch)

In the opinion of some, Dublin would have done better at this moment in taking the K Pawn. Having lost one game, it was against their interest to play for a drawn battle.

At this point Dublin agreed to abandon the game as a drawn battle.

COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.—(To the Editor.)—According to the programme of the Counties' Chess Association, given in your Paper of last week, "it is proposed" that only twelve members shall compete in Class 1. Permit me to say that, though it is proposed, it has not been carried. As a member of the committee, I object to any limitation of members in Class 1; and the opinion I hold is endorsed by Mr. Coke and, I believe, by Mr. Wayte—three members of a committee of about six (writing from memory). I am also in ignorance if the other members of the committee favour the scheme. Mr. Kempson, of Birmingham, tells me that the limitation proposal is not in accordance with the views of the local committee there. The question, I consider, is a vital one, as far as our prosperous association is concerned; and I decline to share the responsibility of removing men from Class 1 to Class 2, introducing at the same time a disturbing element in the lower class. The importance of the subject must be my apology for asking you to make public this letter.—A. B. SKIPWORTH, Lincoln, June 29, 1874.

During the month of April there was a decrease in the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in every part of England, as compared with the same period last year. In the last week of April the paupers relieved numbered 753,006, being a diminution of 55,348, or nearly 7 per cent. The improvement was greatest in the Welsh and northern, and least in the south-eastern, counties.

A memorial signed by more than 18,000 women of the United Kingdom has been presented to Mr. Disraeli praying that he will give his support to the bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women. The list is headed by Miss Florence Nightingale, followed by Miss Harriet Martineau, Miss Mary Carpenter, Lady Anna Gore Langton, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Miss Thackeray, Miss Anna Swanwick, and many other ladies eminent for their intellectual attainments and social position. The Premier, in his reply, expressed himself as much honoured by such an offering. A similar memorial has been sent to Mr. Gladstone.

THE MANOEUVRES AT ALDERSHOTT.

The last great sham fight of the first series of Summer Manoeuvres was held yesterday week, in presence of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge.

It was arranged that Major-General Smith's Division (the first), with the exception of an infantry brigade and a battery of artillery, should take up a defensive position about Long Hill, south of the Basingstoke Canal, with a line of retreat through Odham. The Second Division, under the command of Major-General Parke (reinforced by a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery), was to attack General Smith from the north side of the canal. This programme was effectively carried out, the army of General Parke forcing a passage by pontooning the canal near Puckeridge Hill, and at the bridge in the Farnborough-road, where the cavalry and General Herbert's brigade managed to outflank Smith on the right. On the left of the line the attack was not so successful, and the fighting was, for a time, of a very stubborn description. Ultimately General Parke succeeded in turning both of his opponents' flanks. After the sham fight the troops marched past, the cavalry in columns of squadrons, the artillery by batteries, and the infantry in quarter columns at quick time.

The Duke of Cambridge has communicated to the army corps his satisfaction with their appearance and discipline, their steadiness on parade, and the way in which they have been handled in the field by their divisional leaders.

The militia regiments which have returned to their respective head-quarters from Aldershot, after having undergone their month's training, are the 4th Middlesex, Royal London, Hertford, 2nd Surrey, 3rd Surrey, Oxford, Berks, and 2nd Middlesex.

About the 6th inst. a fresh force will assemble at Aldershot; the two divisions being under the commands of Major-General Smith, C.B., and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

It is settled that the 82nd Regiment will go to Aldershot for the second period of the summer exercises, in place of the 102nd Regiment, which will go to Portland, to relieve the fourth battalion of the 6th, which goes on to Plymouth. After the conclusion of the exercises at Aldershot, the 82nd will go to Shorncliffe.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The forthcoming rifle meeting at Wimbledon will begin a new era in the history of the National Rifle Association. Since 1860, when the Queen fired the first shot at the first Wimbledon meeting, the association has gone on increasing in importance year by year; and there can be no gainsaying the fact that it is the one phase of volunteering that has shown a continuously increasing vitality—not, perhaps, so much in the number of its members and the amount of its subscriptions, as in the number of the competitors at its prize meetings and the magnificent list of prizes. This year there will be no falling off, either in the number of men or the amount of money, though it was once thought that the radical changes which are to be brought into operation next week, for the first time, would seriously affect the entries. Last year there was a good deal of discussion as to the interpretation of the rule respecting uniform. The council have issued very definite instructions now, and there will be no excuse for a competitor if he comes unprepared to comply with the rules, and every attempt at evasion will result in disqualification. In shooting for the Queen's, the Prince of Wales's prizes, and for the St. George's Vase, the China Cup, and the Belgian (volley) Cup, competitors must wear the uniform of their corps, with waistbelts, but without bayonet or sword. The tunic must be buttoned, and the rifle should have the sling attached. There is to be no "coaching" in future. The new regulation prohibits a person except the register-keeper from speaking to a competitor after he has taken his place at the firing-point, and no one may afford him any information which may be calculated to assist or confirm his judgment as to his shooting.

The shooting will begin next Monday morning and throughout the meeting at 9.15, stop for luncheon at 1.15, and resume at 2.30, and stop for the day at 7.15. The popular contests are fixed as follow:—Lords and Commons' match and close of first stage of the Queen's on Thursday, July 9; the Prince of Wales's and the St. George's Challenge Vase on Friday, the 10th; the International (twenties) Snider match, and the Belgian (volley) Cup on Saturday, the 11th. On Sunday, the 12th, there will be Divine service under the umbrella tent at eleven. The second stage of the Queen's and the Army and Navy Challenge Cup on Tuesday, the 14th. The Universities, for the Chancellor's Plate, and the Irish International Trophy on Wednesday, the 15th; the Echo Shield and Public Schools on Thursday, the 16th; and the Duke of Cambridge's prize (breach-loaders, at 1000 yards), and the Loyd-Lindsay (mounted rifles), on Friday, the 17th.

It was decided on Saturday, at a meeting of metropolitan commanding officers, that application should be made to the War Office for permission to hold the usual review on the closing day after the distribution of the prizes.

This year the association has fenced in nearly the whole of the ground to the annual use of which it is entitled, under the Act superseding Lord Spencer's manorial rights. The camp will thus be more spread out than last year, and will be more convenient, as well as look prettier. The association has made a new road across the common, and the Putney entrance to the inclosure is close to the Kingston-road.

The Wimbledon team of Canadian volunteers are under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gillman, of the Canadian militia, with Major Montizibart as second in command.

In answer to a request from the Duke of Westminster that reviews be allowed to count as efficiency drills, the Secretary of State for War has said that he is not prepared to comply with the application; but he suggests that where a review can be followed by an instruction drill in brigade movement, such drill might be accepted as answering the requirements of clause 35.

The 22nd Middlesex, or Queen's (Westminster), the St. George's Rifles, the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, and the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles, numbering altogether on the ground 2250 men, underwent their annual inspection on Saturday last. The inspecting officers were much pleased with the respective corps.

About fifty volunteers of the English contingent which competed in the Havre Tir visited the French Embassy on Monday for the purpose of receiving prizes and medals.

Cambridge was recently the scene of two important rifle competitions. The first was for the Cambridge Cup, value £50, by the members of the Cambridge Long Range Club. Mr. Ward won the cup, and Captain Pixley the match rifle presented by Mr. J. B. Scriven. There were twenty-one competitors for the honour of representing England at Wimbledon. The successful candidates were Captain Scriven, Captain Heaton, Captain Pixley, Mr. Martin Smith, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Colonel Fenton, Major Radcliffe, and Mr. H. S. W. Evans; Mr. Burt and Mr. Cortis being next in reserve. The shooting was excellent.

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SPECIAL SALE of ECRU, CREPE LAWN JACKETS and DOLMANS, WITH LACE and Hand-Fringed Borders, 2000 at 5s. 9d. each; formerly 18s. 6d. Engraving, and Sectional Drawing included with each.

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HOMESPUN CHEVIOTS, beautifully soft, in all the new Mixtures, 12s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

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YOKOHAMA SILK, for Summer Dresses (Registered), in White, Black, and all new Colours, 46 in. wide, 25s. 6d. to 24s. The Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from

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These Goods, being beautifully fine and clear, are specially suitable for every kind of Fête-Dress; and,

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